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PRICE TWO CENTS

HISTORY PAPERS TO BE READ FOR THEIR ENGLISH

Harvard Plan Assented to by
Freshmen Provides for Coop-
eration Between Departments
for Improvement of Writing

STUDENT VIEW FOUND

Variation in Last Course to Be
Prescribed Groups in Composi-
tion in Agreement With
Elective Course Taken

Co-operation among the professors of English, government and history at Harvard University is favored by the freshmen in a consensus of opinion obtained in their weekly theme. By the proposed new plan exercises in government will be first corrected by the professors in that course, then passed over to the English department for review as a paper in English. A similar process will be gone through with the papers in history.

For a number of years English has been the only prescribed course for entering students at the university. Since lessons in this subject might easily be inculcated in conjunction with the other two courses, one of which nearly every freshman elects, it was decided to seek the views of the freshmen. At present when government or history are given they are judged solely as such, no regard being made to the handwriting or grammar.

Most courses were prescribed until within 30 years. The university, however, found it more practical to be lenient and has gradually made all courses except the freshman English course elective. They have left this one course prescribed because it has been considered always as most important for the freshmen. It is considered the course which prepares men for all the other courses in college.

But there is now to come a radical change. In a weekly theme of the freshmen the instructors have asked for the views of each man on an association of the English, history, and government, freshman courses. They have thus received a consensus of opinion of the whole freshman body. With this to support them they are now forming a new plan.

The scheme for the history and government professors to cooperate with the English professors in the teaching of the three courses. Weekly reports in history and government must now be written with a care as to their English constructions. Likewise in the English course, historical and governmental subjects will be taken for theme work.

It is the intention of the English department to divide the students in English so that those taking the history course will be in one division, those in government another section, and still another in the same form as is now in use. Thus, the new plan may be tried, and its advantages and disadvantages ascertained.

Prominent among the men carrying out the arrangement are Asst. Prof. Chester N. Greenough, head of the freshman English department, and Frank W. C. Hersey, who is prominent for his literary work. Dean Hurlburt, professor in the English department, and Dean Briggs are also aiding.

JUDGE BINGHAM TAKES SEAT AT FEDERAL BENCH

George Hudson Bingham of Manchester, N. H., was inducted into office as a judge on the bench on the United States circuit court of appeals today. He was formerly a member of the New Hampshire supreme court.

On the bench were Judges William L. Putnam, Frederick Dodge, Edgar Aldrich, Arthur H. Brown, Clarence Hale and James M. Morton, Jr., all of the first circuit court, which includes Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS SEEK RELIEF FROM THREE-DAY PIER CLEARANCE ORDER

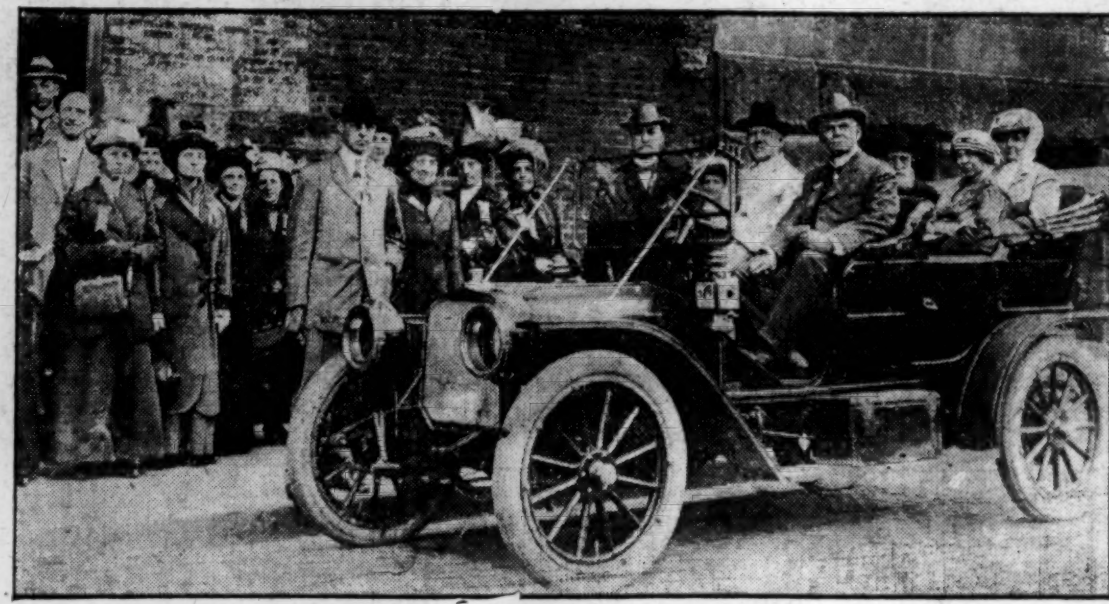
Agents of the transatlantic steamship lines held a meeting today at the chamber of commerce to discuss the new order recently issued by the treasury department regarding the removal of goods from the steamship piers. All merchandise must be removed from the piers within three days after it has been discharged from the vessel, under the new ruling, which becomes operative July 1.

Previously the consignee was allowed six days in which to remove his shipments before a charge for wharfage was made. After July 1 a charge will be made on all goods remaining on the piers after the three days have expired. At the meeting today the practicabil-

ity of the new order was discussed by the agents. The general opinion seemed to be that the railroads would have to see that the docks were promptly cleared of goods intended for interior points so as to leave the wharves clear for removal of local shipments.

The new order reads: "Permitted goods that are not in customs custody will be removed from the wharves by the companies controlling the wharves as expeditiously as possible, and at all times within three days from the discharge of the vessel, or storage will be charged by the companies controlling the wharves, as agreed upon by the Boston & Maine railroad, Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford. This order to take effect July 1."

SABBATH SCHOOL DELEGATES SEEING BOSTON



Envoys leaving Ford building for automobile tour before sailing on the Canopic

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENVOYS SEE CITY BEFORE SAILING

Delegates From Many Parts of
the United States After Sight-
seeing Auto Tours Leave
Today for Zurich

BOSTONIANS ARE GOING

Many of the 400 delegates to the world's Sunday school convention at Zurich, Switzerland, in July who sail today from Boston on the White Star liner Canopic are making automobile tours about the city and its suburbs before beginning their ocean voyage. The auto parties start from the Ford building where headquarters were established in Kingsley hall.

Nearly 100 of the delegates arrived in Boston this morning from Chicago and the West. Excepting New Mexico and Utah, every state and territory of the United States is represented as is every province of Canada. At the convention it is expected that about 50 nations will have representatives, nearly 950 going from the United States. Great Britain will have more than 400.

Those sailing on the Canopic will first tour the Mediterranean countries and Germany, and will reach Zurich for the opening of the convention July 8. In this party will be A. C. Stone of Chelsea and W. H. Brock of Athol, officials of the world convention. The entire cabin accommodations of the Canopic have been reserved for the party.

In charge of local affairs are H. P. Boston, chairman of the Massachusetts Sunday school executive committee; Sidney R. Porter, Chester Farwell, Leland H. Cole, G. W. Taylor, Joseph P. Hughes, Dr. C. A. Vincent, G. W. Brainard, J. Mosley, W. W. Main, F. H. Perkins, Theodore Stevenson, W. E. Blodgett, F. Luce, T. C. Gale, M. L. Cate, C. V. Miles, Ernest S. Butler, Sidney Weston, Amos Betts and H. H. Bryant.

Bostonians sailing this afternoon are: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arakelyan, Miss Marion G. Earle, Miss Grace Goodwin, Miss Florence L. Hamblin, Miss Nellie F. McKay, Mrs. Frances E. Meacom, Miss Florence Meadows, Miss Lina J. Nicolet, Mrs. L. M. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pennington and Miss Bertha Pennington, Mrs. Florence A. Renno, Mrs. Annie Rosenfeld, Mrs. Mary T. Shumway, Miss Ethel Shumway, Mrs. Mary A. Small, Arthur C. Stone.

SEAMEN'S BILL ACTION DELAYED

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the La Follette, Nelson and Burton seamen's bills by the Senate commerce committee has been delayed another fortnight by the departure of Chairman Clarke of Arkansas for a brief visit home. The committee was to have met today, but Senator Clarke's absence will defer action.

BARBERS' VOTE IS UNANIMOUS TO GO BACK TO CHAIRS

Men, Numbering 1200, Accept
Terms, and Will Return To-
morrow Following a Parade

Practically unanimously the 1200 striking I. W. W. barbers today voted to accept the master barbers' terms for a settlement. As a result of the action at this meeting the men will return to work tomorrow following a parade they will hold in the North, South and West Ends to celebrate their victory. An employment bureau is to be opened by the I. W. W. leaders.

By the concessions offered, the barbers will have a 62-hour week, \$12 minimum wage and 50 per cent. of all receipts over \$20, and a union shop. The master barbers have agreed to open their shops at 8 a. m. and close at 8 p. m. daily with the exception of Saturdays, when the shops will close at 10 p. m.

The journeymen will receive a weekly half holiday without loss of pay, and will enjoy an hour for dinner daily and a half hour extra for a supper period on Saturdays. Where the weekly half holiday is eliminated the hours will be from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., except on Saturdays.

The master barbers have further agreed to close their shops at 1 p. m. every holiday with the exception of holidays that fall on a Saturday, when the shops will remain open until 4 p. m.

A provision recommended by the master barbers and which was approved by the strikers' adjustment committee was that no strikes can be called or change made in the settlement agreement without 15 days' notice and that whatever terms are accepted shall remain in force for two years.

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY IS VICTIM OF AN ASSASSIN

LONDON—Mahmoud Shevket Pasha, Turkish grand vizier and war minister, was assassinated on his way from the war office to the grand vizierate yesterday.

The strict measures enforced to preserve order as a result in Constantinople being practically under martial law. Shevket Pasha came into power in Constantinople in January, 1913, when the Young Turks drove out Kiamil Pasha and Nazim Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief, was killed. Shevket Pasha led the army corps which occupied Constantinople during the revolution that deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid. He was one of the most distinguished Turkish soldiers, although his prestige was weakened when the war with Italy caught Turkey unprepared, and when he failed to make headway against the allies in the final stage of the Balkan war. According to reports, Prince Said Halim, foreign minister, will be his successor as Grand Vizier, ad interim.

CZAR CALLS ON ALLIES TO MAKE RUSSIA ARBITER

Kings of Bulgaria and Serbia
Now Receive Telegraphed
Warning That First to Start
War Will Be Responsible

THREAT IS IMPLIED

LONDON—The Balkan situation shows decided improvement as the result of a telegram from the Czar to the Bulgarian and Serbian kings.

Telegraphing from Moscow the Czar expressed his satisfaction at the news of the projected Salonika interview between the premiers of the four allies, indicating the desire of the Balkan States to arrive at a friendly agreement. The Czar regrets, however, that this decision has not yet been put into execution and that the States appear to be preparing for a fratricidal war.

He appeals directly to the Kings of Bulgaria and Serbia, as he declares it is his right and duty to do, saying it was to Russia that Bulgaria and Serbia, by their treaty of alliance, agreed to submit for decision any differences relative to the application of the terms of the treaty and agreements bearing upon it. The Czar, therefore, asks the Kings to remain true to their obligations and to turn to Russia for a settlement of the present difference.

The Czar adds that he regards the functions of arbitrator not as a prerogative, but as an unavoidable painful duty. Since war between the allies could not leave him indifferent, the Czar declares that the state commencing war will be responsible before the Slav cause and that he reserves to himself all liberty as to the attitude Russia will adopt in regard to the results of such a criminal struggle.

CITY LOANS BEFORE SPECIAL MEETING

Orders calling for \$22,000 additional for the municipal building in ward 7; \$10,000 additional for Highland park and \$10,000 for the purchase of the Tenean beach property will be acted on at a special meeting of the city council late today. At its last regular meeting the council adjourned until a week from Monday and no regular business will come up for consideration until that time in spite of the protests of Mayor Fitzgerald.

WAR SECRETARY TELLS ARMY STUDENTS NOT TO BE UNJUST

WEST POINT, N. Y.—"Beware of arrogance; of the use of power merely because you possess it; of intolerance; of narrowness of view and, last and greatest of all, of injustice," was the text of the sermon preached the graduating class of the United States Military Academy here today by Secretary of War Garrison.

He urged the young officers to consider the human equation and to remember that the men under them were their equals in all save rank.

"Life is no military parade," he declared. "Military life holds few occasions of a theatrical character. The charge in the open field with uplifted sword, the hand-to-hand combat which in pictures typifies battle to us, so seldom occur in actual life as to be negligible in general consideration. Preparedness for war, ever readiness for action are absolute essentials in any great nation in the present state of affairs; and those things require daily, constant attention to practical, prosaic duties."

"The backbone of the army is the enlisted man. I think it is a safe generalization to say that all great commanders have been beloved by their men. Discipline, of course, is the very keystone of the arch of army organization and must be observed if success is to be attained; but discipline and kindly sympathy for those to whom orders are given are entirely compatible."

WASHBURN BILL VETOED; TROLLEY MERGER PASSED

Governor Sends Message Disap-
proving Public Service Com-
mission Measure as House
Overrides His Street Car Veto

R. R. PLAN INEFFECTIVE

Mr. Foss Says Regulation of
Transportation Lines Is Not
Provided Because of the
Mooted Financial Sections

Governor Foss vetoed the Washburn railroad bill today, while the House overrode his veto on the western trolleys merger bill.

"The original purpose of the bill to provide effective regulation of our railroads is one of the principal objects for which I have given three years to the public service," said the Governor in his message. "Nothing would gratify me more than to sign a measure that would provide such regulation. In the early stages of its progress through the legislature the act gave assurance that the people of Massachusetts after years of effort were to receive recognition of their demands."

"At a certain point in the proceedings the demand was made that the bill be amended by inserting financial provisions foreign to its real purpose and having no legitimate place in the measure."

"Against the protest of the bank commissioner these provisions were finally incorporated in the bill and are now offered as the price for which the people of Massachusetts can purchase the right to control the railroads of Massachusetts."

Previously the Governor has said that he objects to these provisions because they allow the issuance of large amounts of bonds unsecured by mortgages and other issuance of securities which he says are not in the public interest.

After about an hour's debate, the House passed the western trolleys merger bill over the veto by a vote of 164 to 48. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it may be acted on before the close of the session late today.

In today's debate passage of the bill was again urged by western Massachusetts members on the ground of necessity of affording transportation facilities for and upbuilding sparsely settled sections of the state. The bill was opposed as creating an undesirable monopoly.

The proponents of the merger bill say that it will pass the Senate unless a number of members shift from their previous position on the measure.

After a motion to postpone was de-

(Continued on page four, column three)

STREET CAR MEN VOTE ON REPORT OF COMMITTEE

First detachments of the 8000 members of the Boston Street Car Men's Union cast their ballots in Tremont Temple today on the question of rejecting or accepting the report of their committee in regard to conferences with the Boston Elevated Railway Company on details in the recent agreement which the company is charged with violating. Two other meetings for votes will be held, one at 8 p. m. tonight and the other at 1:30 a. m. tomorrow.

Officers of the union expressed the hope that they would be able to make a report that Governor Foss had signed the nine-hour-in-eleven bill at the night session, in view of the encouragement which the executive head of the state, they claim, has given them.

ANTI-HOME RULE CAMPAIGN OPENS IN SCOTLAND

Sir Edward Carson and Party of
Irish Unionists Depart for the
North to Arouse Sentiment

LONDON—The anti-home rule campaign in Scotland has been opened by the departure of Sir Edward Carson, accompanied by 18 Irish Unionist members, 16 of whom represent Ulster. Next month a similar campaign opens in Ulster.

RAILROAD MEN PLAN ARGUMENT FOR RATE RAISE

Daniel Willard, Samuel Rea and
W. C. Brown Confer at Hotel
About Pleas to Be Made Be-
fore New England Laymen

MEETING IS OCCASION

Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania and W. C. Brown of the New York Central railroads held a conference in the Hotel Touraine today and discussed the points they will emphasize at the gathering of New England shippers in the Copley-Plaza tonight where the proposed general 5 per cent increase in the freight rates in the northeastern portion of the United States will be considered.

In addition to the three railroad presidents at the night meeting hundreds of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and more than 75 representatives of commercial organizations of this part of the country will be present.

James J. Storrow, president of the chamber, will officiate as chairman.

The three particular railroads represented are petitioning the interstate commerce commission for authority to make in the territory east of the Mississippi river and north of Mason and Dixon's line a general increase of freight rates of about 5 per cent on each ton on the flat charge, disregarding the mileage basis.

It is expected that the principal ad-



SAMUEL REA
President of the Pennsylvania railroad
who speaks tonight

dress of the evening will be made by President Willard. President Rea and President Brown will also speak.

If the right to make the 5 per cent increase desired is granted, it is estimated that the railroads concerned will secure annual added revenue of about \$40,000,000.

THREE FACTORIES BURN; SO. BOSTON FOLK DRIVEN OUT

Several hundred employees of Grueby Faience & Tile Company, F. H. Howard and F. L. & J. C. Codman factories in the vicinity of K and L streets, South Boston, escaped from the buildings this afternoon when a fire started in the two-story building where the Grueby Co. manufactures brick tiles and spread to the buildings occupied by the two other concerns.

Many tenants in the vicinity quickly gathered up their effects and began to move out when the sparks from the fire were carried over their roofs.

MAYOR BID TO CITIES MEETING
Mayor Fitzgerald was invited today by John J. Ryder, president of the League of American Municipalities, to attend the annual convention of the league in Winnipeg, Man., next August.

REBEL MOROS ARE DEFEATED BY U. S. TROOPS

Brig.-Gen. Pershing Overcomes
Sultan of Jolo and Muhamma-
dan Tribesmen in Southern
Philippines in Stubborn Battle

LASTING PEACE IS AIM

Complete Disarmament of Semi-
Civilized Natives Is Object of
Campaign Which Has War
Department's Indorsement

MANILA, P. I.—The expected battle between Brigadier General Pershing's men and the rebellious Moros under the Sultan of Jolo occurred today at Baguio and six Americans were killed. Twelve more were wounded. The Moro loss was not reported.

The Americans set out yesterday and took the rebel entrenchments early today. The Moros fought stubbornly.

The Sultan of Jolo, a Mohammedan, refused to recognize the authority of the United States. The government some time ago sent the Moro ruler a few presents and evidently he construed them as a tribute.

WASHINGTON—Complete disarmament of the semi-civilized tribes in the southern Philippines as a dual step toward permanent peace in the archipelago is the object of the attack upon the Moros which Brig. Gen. Pershing has begun. The American officer, carefully laid his plans months ago for his movement.

In the north disarmament has been effected peacefully and it had been hoped that through the good offices of the Sultan of Jolo the savage Mohammedan tribes in the Jolo group and in Mindanao might likewise be induced to give up their weapons. Negotiations were carried on with the various Dattos with the active sympathy and support of the Sultan of Jolo, but recent advances made it appear that the disarmament policy could be carried out only by force.

The war department was not advised of this last move by General Pershing, who has been given a free hand in the conduct of his campaign, but the officials have no doubt that his plans will result in the full establishment of the authority of the United States government in the southern Philippines.

PRESIDENT PLANS TO SEE THE WATER PUT INTO CANAL

WASHINGTON—President Wilson told Colonel Goethals today that he would certainly visit the Panama Canal at the close of Congress and gave an indication of when he expects the session to end by adding that this probably would be in September or October. Colonel Goethals said if it were necessary he would hold back the letting of water into the canal for a couple of weeks, so that the President might be on hand to witness this final chapter in the waterways construction.

ELECTROTYPERS PLAN AGREEMENT

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A proposed agreement with the International Electrotypers Employing Association, providing, among other things, for an adjustment of labor differences by arbitration, was submitted to the delegates of the International Union of Stereotypers and Electrotypers convention for ratification today.

It is expected that this covenant, which has been approved by the executive committee of the association, will be acceptable to the convention. President James J. Freel of Brooklyn said that for 13 years the stereotypers have had an agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and during that time there has been no labor trouble. He argued that if the electrotypers adopt a like agreement, the effect would be the same.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO SEE ARGENTINA

NEW YORK—Following the receipt of a cable from Buenos Aires stating that Colonel Roosevelt was to lecture in Argentina on the progress of the United States, it was admitted at the colonel's office that such a trip was contemplated. The present plans call for his departure this fall, it was stated, but details have not yet been arranged.

BRITISH PREMIER ESCAPES MISSILE

LONDON—A male suffragette hurled a small bag of flour at, but missed, Premier Asquith yesterday in the House of Commons.

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Soldiers in France Resent the Three Years' Service Bill

FRENCH TROOPS RESENTING NEW ARMY MEASURE

Disturbances Are Traceable to Influence of Chief Labor Organization and Minister Declares War on the Movement

ACTION IN RESTRAINT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The mutinous conduct of the troops at Toul, a garrison on the eastern frontier of France, followed by similar outbreaks at Belfort, Nancy and in various other parts of the country, has produced a very bad impression throughout the country, in spite of the effort made by the war office to minimize the seriousness of the outbreaks.

The investigations made tend to show that the disturbances have a political origin and are traceable to the seditious protests sent out by the chief labor organization (Confederation Generale du Travail) which the soldiers have been induced to sign in the belief that it might prevent the government from pressing the three years' service bill.

The minister of war, M. Etienne, has declared the government's intention to put a stop once and for all to the anti-militarist organization in the army. But this declaration has been made by several governments and the measures taken have not proved efficacious. The Confederation Generale du Travail has its ramifications all over the country, and keeps in close touch with its members during their period of service, through the association known as the "Sou du Soldat." It makes use of them as preachers of Syndicalist doctrines and as sowers of discontent among the rank and file.

The government, in spite of many efforts, has proved itself powerless to check propaganda, which has grown rapidly since 1910. That it is fully aware of its existence was shown by the speech delivered by M. Messimy during the Franco-German dispute in 1911, and it can be regarded the present outbreak against the three years' service bill as a symptom, though doubtless an alarming one, of the secret and powerful working of antimilitarism in the very heart of the French army.

The punitive measures which have so far been taken by the military authorities against the mutineers consist in the court-martialing of 15 privates, the imprisonment of others, and the removal to the disciplinary battalions in North Africa of a large number. Thirteen non-commissioned officers have been either dismissed or reduced to the ranks for failing in their duty.

As several officers in mufti were assaulted by the soldiers during the disturbances, an order has been issued that until further notice all officers in the Toul garrison shall on every occasion wear their uniforms, and it is expected that this order will be extended to the other towns where similar trouble took place.

SHORTHAND MEN FOR COURTS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The regulations approved by the Queensland government recently, dealing with the use of shorthand in the law courts, provide for the appointment of professional shorthand writers as occasion arises, at a remuneration of £2 2s. for the first day of proceedings, and £1 1s. for each subsequent day, 4d. per folio of 72 words transcript and 2d. per folio for every additional carbon copy.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Three Musketeers," 2:10, 8:10.
KERTH—"Vaudeville," 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"Eleanor Gordon," 2:10, 8:10.

NEW YORK
CASINO—"Tollanthe."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Romance."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."
GLOBE—"Mile Modiste."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road."

CHICAGO
CORT—H. B. Warner.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."

ROYAL ORCHESTRA IN DRESDEN HAS YOUNG CONDUCTOR

Hermann Kutzschbach Is Called From Mannheim to Be Head of Famous Music Players

(Special to the Monitor)
DRESDEN, Germany.—It is quite an event in the musical world that Hermann Kutzschbach should have become first conductor of the Royal orchestra in Dresden, Kutzschbach being a very young conductor, and the Royal orchestra being one of the most famous orchestras in Germany.

Herr Kutzschbach was born in Meissen, near Dresden, the home of the famous china. His father being a teacher of music, whose earnings were small, he met with considerable difficulties during his youth, and at an early age he was compelled to help his father to earn a living by acting as a substitute organist. On these occasions his talent for playing at sight was disclosed, and also his gift of reading scores and composing.

Later on he attended the conservatory in Dresden. At the end of his studies there he composed and conducted a symphony, with the result that at the age of 20 he became associated with the Royal orchestra in Dresden. It was evident that he was in his very element and nothing was too difficult for him. At the age of 23 he conducted Wagner's Nibelungenring, taking the place of the famous General-Musikdirektor Schuch, and he conducted the orchestra on this and other occasions so excellently that hardly any difference was noticeable between him and the general-musikdirektor.

Though very modest, Kutzschbach desired more independence and freedom in conducting, as he possessed much intelligence and musical talent, and when this could not be granted him he resigned and accepted the position of conductor of the opera at the court in Mannheim. There he could do his work quite independently and conducted the works of all the great masters. Although it is only a few years since he left Dresden, he has been recalled to fill the post of first conductor of the Royal opera. This shows how highly the work of the young master is appreciated, and although he felt quite happy in Mannheim, he could not refuse such an opportunity of going back to Dresden. His farewell in Mannheim was as hearty as was his reception in Dresden, for his fine character and his honest and modest disposition have gained for him a large number of friends.

CHILDREN CHEER NORWAY'S LIBERTY

(Special to the Monitor)
KRISTIANIA, Nor.—May 17, the Norwegian day of liberty, was celebrated in Kristiania as usual, most of the official bureaus being closed, as were also the shops and places of business. In the forenoon there was a procession of school children, the children marching in hand under the banners of their schools and loudly cheering the official buildings, monuments and also the celebrities met with on the way.

The burrahs culminated when the King's palace was passed, on the balcony of which the little crown prince is to be seen every 17th of May, waiting for the children's greeting, which he most vigorously returns. This year the celebrations were favored by very fine weather, and were most successful. It is now 99 years since the Norwegian nation gained its free constitution, and next year, therefore, the centenary celebrations will take place.

OSBORNE COTTAGE BID DECLINED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Messrs Trollope recently offered for sale at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, the Isle of Wight residences of Princess Henry of Battenberg, namely, Osborne Cottage and Albert Cottage. There was no offer for the property as a whole, and it was then offered in three lots. The first lot included Osborne Cottage and park land 14½ acres in extent. Osborne Cottage, which King George and the King of Spain have frequently visited, is beautifully situated and the pleasure grounds, noted for their beauty, contain some excellent examples of ornamental trees and shrubs. There was, however, no serious offer for this lot and it was withdrawn at £3500. The other two lots were also withdrawn.

AEROPLANES "MARCH PAST" GENERAL REVIEWING TROOPS



Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien inspects British forces on Salisbury plain

(Special to the Monitor)
LUDGERSHALL, England.—Ceremonial parades increase in number and grow in popularity, and great crowds of spectators gathered to witness the review of troops on Salisbury Plain which took place recently. The scene was certainly imposing.

Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien inspected over a mile of horse and foot and guns drawn up between Windmill Hill and Perham Down camp and in the march past nearly every branch of the army took part including the military aeroplanes. For the first time on such occasions the order read "Aeroplanes of the flying squadron and flying school will fly past."

The parade was under the command of

Maj.-Gen. Sir H. S. Rawlinson, the general officer commanding the third division. After Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien had inspected the line which was composed of royal horse artillery batteries, cavalry and yeomanry brigades in divisional mass, royal field artillery battalions, a territorial battery, and the detachment of the army service corps from Bulford, the march past began.

This occupied fully two hours and was concluded by the "march past" of 10 aeroplanes piloted by officers belonging to the third squadron (military wing) and to the Central flying school, Up-avon. Altogether there were present at the parade, which was entirely successful, a total of 416 officers, 7184 men, 3820 horses, and 40 guns.

ALSATIAN SECOND CHAMBER RESENTS PRESS RESTRAINT

(Special to the Monitor)
STRASSBURG, Alsace-Lorraine.—The imperial project for depriving the Alsatian press of its freedom, and for modifying the law of associations obtaining in Alsace-Lorraine, was discussed in the second chamber of the Alsatian Diet recently.

Herr Mandel, the under secretary of state, to whose influence the recent policy of the imperial government toward the provinces is attributed, stated that the object of the imperial project was to counteract the inciting activity of the Nationalist newspapers which desire to estrange the people from German citizenship and to turn the rising generation against their own country. If the newspapers were mindful that their nationality was German the law would not be applied. It was only by such measures against anti-German sentiment that the government could lead the country to peace and quietness.

The debate following upon Herr Mandel's statement assumed a tone of violent protest. The speakers demanded autonomy for their country and passed a resolution, which would have been unanimous but for the abstention of Wetterle, deprecating the efforts of the government to pass exceptional measures, and expressing the conviction that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would have the strength and will to continue the sound progress of their political development regardless of Nationalist chauvinism.

ENGLISH-DUTCH TELEPHONE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland.—The bill which has been laid before the second chamber of the states general for the establishment of telephone communications between Holland and Great Britain provides for the laying of a cable of a new type which has been found to work very satisfactorily between Belgium and Holland. The length of the proposed cable will be 165 kilometers. The expense of laying it will be borne in equal shares by the British and the Dutch postoffices. It is proposed to run the cable from Westkapelle (the island of Walcheren) to Orford Ness in Suffolk. It is expected that the cable will be laid by September of this year.

NILE'S NEW PORT SUPPLYING NEED OF GRAIN BOATS

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt.—Another improvement, designed mainly to benefit the poorer classes, has just been inaugurated by Mohammed Said, the premier, and Lord Kitchener. This is the new port of Attar el Naby (Trace of the Prophet), situated on the east bank of the Nile, a short distance south of Old Cairo.

The need for it has become more and more pressing, as bridge after bridge has been built across the river. The former port is at Rod el Farag, to the north of the city, and below the four bridges, and about two thirds of the total traffic consists of grain boats from Upper Egypt, which have to pass all these bridges and probably lose much time at each of them, in awaiting the opening.

The works of the new port comprise a quay wall 800 meters long, made in steps like the side of a dry-dock, so as to be available for mooring and unloading boats at all levels of the river, also 67 "shoonahs," or grain stores of various dimensions built of stone. These latter are already laid to grain merchants. They cover about 22,000 square meters, and a further 85,000 square meters has been acquired by the government in view of future extensions.

Communication with the city is by road, tram or rail, and most of the warehouses have access to the new road from Cairo to Helouan. The total cost of the work has been £E87,000, including the land.

FETES FOR ATHENS DURING THE GAMES

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—It is proposed to hold in Athens a number of fetes in connection with the sectional international Olympic games, which will take place in the Greek capital next year. The fetes will include pan-Athenian processions; the siege of Troy, the battle of Salamis, the wars of Alexander, in which 5000 soldiers will take part, the staging of classical dramas by Greek and foreign companies, and an apotheosis of peace. There will also be a grand procession along the sacred road to the little village of Lefina, the site of the old Eleusis, 16 miles from Athens.

VIENNA OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF RICHARD WAGNER

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—May 22, 1913, is the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Richard Wagner, and the date was celebrated in Vienna by the performance of "Die Meistersinger von Nuerberg" at the Court opera house. Prof. Fritz Lang gave a lecture in the Vienna Urania on the first performance of Wagner's "Tannhauser" in Vienna, which took place in the year 1857.

Wagner did not "take" in Vienna at all; at that period Schumann spoke disparagingly of his works, and there was great difficulty in getting a hearing for him at all. The Court opera was given up to the performance of French and Italian works, and although "Tannhauser" was performed for the first time in Dresden on Oct. 19, 1845, it was only heard in Vienna in 1857.

The well known composers of waltz music, the brothers Johann and Josef Strauss, introduced Wagner to the Viennese, in the first instance, by placing selections, carefully chosen from the works of the composer, on the programs of the concerts, which they conducted in the Vienna "Volksgarten," where performances were given on summer afternoons and evenings.

Johann Hoffmann, director of the Josefstadt theater, happened to see "Tannhauser" in Riga, and decided to put it on at his new theater, the Thalia. It was played in the middle of August in the open air theater, Fraulein Friedlowsky, a young beginner, took Elizabeth and scored a great success. This lady assisted at the lecture recently.

The professor pointed out that the newspapers were very shy of criticizing the new piece. One important musical review was so afraid of compromising itself that it wrote "We must hold over all criticism of the new piece, as our critic is away." The professor commented in sarcastic tones, on the unworthy subterfuge for avoiding the necessity for expressing an opinion.

GOLDEN CASKET IS LONDON GIFT FOR M. POINCARE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Wednesday, June 25, has been fixed as the date of M. Poincare's visit to the city of London, when he will take luncheon with the lord mayor at the Guildhall and be presented with an address of welcome from the corporation. The arrangements for the President's visit are in charge of a special committee.

The design for the gold casket, in which the embazoned address in the form of a scroll will be presented to the President, was chosen at a recent meeting of the committee. The presentation will be made in the library and will be followed by the introduction of the mover and seconder of the address, as well as of the sheriffs, to M. Poincare.

The lord mayor and his guests will then proceed to the banquet hall for lunch, which will be attended by a large number of distinguished people, including the admiral and the captains of the ships of the President's escort.

PLATFORM CHARGE IN ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The London & South-Western Railway Company have instituted what will undoubtedly be a new and comparatively lucrative source of revenue. Friends, who come to see travelers start, but are not going by train themselves, will in future be compelled to buy a penny ticket before being allowed to go on the platform. This practice has so far not been adopted in London, although a small charge is made at some of the provincial centers, as well as at some of the railway stations on the continent.

It is considered by the railway officials that the new practice will add to the comfort of travelers, as well as to the officials themselves, since it will free the platforms of loiterers and will enable the railway servants to carry out their work with greater ease and alacrity.

HAVRE SINGERS VISIT BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)
SOUTHAMPTON, England.—Some 70 or 80 members of La Lyre Havraise, a choral society of considerable standing in France, are accompanying the municipal authorities of Havre on their shortly expected visit to Southampton.

NEW ZEALAND'S LABOR NEED BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The scarcity of labor was perhaps the most important matter for New Zealanders brought before the Dominion Royal commission, which recently concluded its sittings in New Zealand.

The lack of labor is a trouble which in New Zealand at present affects equally the manufacturer and the agriculturist, and it is a trouble which can only be remedied by stimulating immigration. In itself the scarcity of labor is, in some ways, a sign of progress. So far as agriculture is concerned it is due, to some extent, to the fact that large numbers of farm-laborers qualify for farms of their own, a fact which is not surprising when one learns that a farm laborer in New Zealand can save, if he likes, £500 before he is twenty-five. So a witness informed the commission.

The effect of the lack of labor, however, is certainly not good, for it not only tends to check the development of New Zealand but to spoil what has already been accomplished. Large quantities of land, it seems, are being taken out of tillage and put into grass as the result of insufficient labor, and bush lands capable of carrying hundreds of thousands of sheep, had there been labor to clear them, are lying waste.

The same trouble affects the manufacturers and evidence was given showing how seriously it affected the manufacturers of clothing and boots. The secretary for immigration estimated the lack of labor to be as follows: For industries 2941, including 861 men, 216 boys and 1864 women. For agriculture 3200, including 3000 men, 2000 domestics and 200 boys. As regards domestics, however, the same witness informed the

commission that the four large cities of New Zealand could find immediate employment for 10,000 domestic servants. The scarcity of labor, of course, means high wages and it is held that organized labor opposes immigration for this reason.

On the other hand, labor leaders maintain that an organized attempt is being made to undermine the industrial conditions of New Zealand by flooding the labor market so as to reduce wages. They hold that the labor shortage is confined to women and children, and that those who favor a vigorous immigration policy do not want more labor so much as cheaper labor.

Edward Tregear informed the commission that the country needed more population, but objected to an influx of serfs. Labor in New Zealand would have the state take no hand in promoting immigration, except for such work as cannot otherwise be dealt with.

Facts which would prove rather surprising to New Zealanders with regard to their coal supply were placed before the commission by J. H. Morgan, the government geologist. The amount of proved bituminous coal in New Zealand, it seems, is 324,000,000 tons, and of this not more than 110,000,000 tons can be mined. The total of all kinds of coal was estimated by Mr. Morgan at 3,385,000,000 tons, but of this only about a fifth can possibly be mined or less than 700,000,000 tons.



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WARD'S

Art Gallery to Be in Capetown

HOME SECRETARY DECLARES SUFFRAGIST VIOLENCE FUTILE

(Special to the Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales.—Speaking at Cardiff recently, Mr. McKenna issued a warning to the militant suffragists. Careful precautions had been taken to prevent the admission of any of their number into the hall, and the only women admitted were the members of the Cardiff Liberal Association. The home secretary was, however, three times interrupted by men on the question of woman suffrage.

Mr. McKenna was dealing with the question of Welsh disestablishment, and at the close of his speech said that before he sat down he would like to say just two words with regard to the criminal and sensational activities of certain women, who were endeavoring to further a political cause by means of violence.

In the natural exercise of my office, the home secretary went on, I have become closely acquainted with the inner working of this organization, an organization which works by violent terrorism and petty annoyance to frighten and worry the public into giving the franchise to women, no matter what the public sentiment may be regarding the merits of the question. I can only warn the leaders of this movement, I speak now, of course, only of the militant movement, that by their action they can bring nothing but discredit on their cause and punishment on themselves. It is simply a statement of fact that this

government, like every other government, must enforce respect for the laws without which our civilization and the whole social fabric must be shattered.

Proceeding, Mr. McKenna said that if the militant suffragists had their way in securing the franchise by militant methods, they would secure a vote in a constitution and among a people where a vote would not be worth having. They had begun at the wrong end. The British people must first of all be convinced by reason. It was no precedent which they recalled when they spoke of the violent acts committed in past years at a time preceding the extension of the franchise to males. Even if that were a precedent, a precedent of crime 30 years ago would be no justification for crime today.

At any rate when those crimes were committed they were the crimes of a majority restrained by the minority in power. Let the leaders of the suffrage movement prove first that they had a majority behind them, even of women, and then for the first time could they with effect quote this evil precedent as an example.

"They have, however," Mr. McKenna added, "no history or reason to justify them, and I know that I shall not appeal in vain to any audience of men or women when I ask that firm and constant support which is essential to the due preservation and maintenance of law and order."

FRENCH SETTLERS START A SOCIETY TO AID TUNISIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

TUNIS, Africa.—The scheme of cooperation between French settlers and the natives of Tunis led to the formation, during the course of last year, of an association known as the Society of Agriculturists, with M. de Warren, a French settler, as president. This society aims at the spread of advanced methods of cultivation among the natives as well as among the settlers, and at the encouragement of cooperation in various lines between the French settler and the native Tunisian. This system of cooperation has already produced excellent results.

At a meeting of the society, M. de Warren spoke of the importance of the work, and referred with satisfaction to the support given the society by the new economic department of the Tunisian government. M. de Warren said that at a time when the great problems of organization of the French North African possessions were occupying the home government, it was the intention of the French colonials to prove to the mother country that they constituted the main factor in the establishment and maintenance of French civilization in Africa. At the same meeting reference was made by another settler to the bank recently established in the district, which had proved a great success and would form a base of a system of agricultural credit throughout the country.

EMPTY NORTH OF AUSTRALIA STILL STAYS PROBLEM

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Northern Territory has not ceased to be a problem because it has been taken over by the commonwealth. During the past 12 months there has been an enormous expenditure with apparently very little corresponding return. Dr. Gilruth, the administrator, has a difficult task before him, as it is for him to initiate and put in force some definite policy of practical developments.

It has been proposed to move the capital inland to Bitter Springs. This is viewed with great disfavor by many of the inhabitants in the Northern Territory, who consider it a waste of time and thought, after the enormous sums that have been spent in building up Darwin as the official center, and while the problem of successfully establishing white settlement in the territory is still unsolved.

SINGING SCHOOL FOR DRESDEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LEIPZIG, Germany.—Ernst v. Schuch, the well-known generalmusikdirector in Dresden, is establishing an international school for advanced singing with Giacomo Miukowski, Berlin, who has become famous for his excellent method of teaching singing. The school will open on Sept. 1, 1913, and students will receive an excellent education in music, especially singing, and in acting. This school will certainly add another great attraction to Dresden, which already is renowned as a center of art.

DANES SWING GERMAN VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—In Sonderjyland, which was formerly a Danish province but now belongs to Germany, the election of representatives for the Reichstag took place recently. In spite of the increasing number of Germans in the towns, the Danish population still possess a decisive majority, and will therefore still be represented in the German Reichstag.

PLEA MADE TO BUILD NEW ART SCHOOL IN FRANCE

M. Couyba Wishes Decorative Students to Be Provided With Quarters Worthy of France

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A report of unusual interest dealing with the fine arts department has been made by M. Couyba and lodged at the Senate. After dealing with the financial side and with the many sections of the art institutions controlled by the state, M. Couyba recommends the creation of a school for modern decorative art. In the chapter dealing with art instruction he refers as follows to a subject which is at the present moment greatly debated in France.

What is needed at the present time, the writer says, is a national school of decorative art worthy of France, and which would permit M. Eugene Morand and his staff of able assistants to realize the maximum value from the instruction given. While they lodge their future decorative artists in their present quarters they must be the first to excuse them and their teachers if their production is not so good as they might desire.

It is impossible, says M. Couyba, to ignore the official statement made in 1907 to the effect that it only needed an examination of the obscure and unsatisfactory quarters in which were constantly huddled together, like sheep in a pen, some 600 or 700 young men and over 100 young women students, in order to perceive that the question of rebuilding the National School of Decorative Art, a subject that has been regularly brought before the chamber for the last 30 years, demanded immediate attention, and would admit of no further delay.

The school was in a most lamentable condition. In some of the designing rooms it was necessary to use gas during the whole of the day owing to the lack of light and sun. The building in the rue de Seine occupied by the lady students was a scandal, and what was the most amazing of all was that the attention of the government had been called to this deplorable state of things over and over again without result. M. Couyba ended by saying that if, after reading the above, the government did not decide to rebuild at once the school of decorative art it would be far better to discontinue to call it the National school. The report urges the immediate execution of the plans that have been for a long time agreed upon by the government and the municipal council and that the necessary steps be taken to acquire the land adjoining the old Hotel Dieu by expropriation so as to provide a suitable site for the new building.

GLASGOW MAY ESTABLISH ZOO

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A proposal has been made to use part of the Rouken Glen as a zoological garden or zoo. This beautiful estate, lying about six miles from the center of the city, is one of Glasgow's largest and most popular parks. It formed part of the original Thornliebank estate, and was presented to the city in 1903 by A. Cameron Corbett, now Lord Rowallan.

As originally laid out the grounds cost £24,000 and covered an area of 136 acres, but some additions have since been made to them. The park is beautifully laid out according to the best rules of landscape gardening. The romantic and picturesque glen, the Rouken stream (or burn) and the waterfall add greatly to the natural beauty of the park and give it a delightful rustic aspect. A part of the mansion house, also presented to the city, is used as a tea room. Corporation tramway cars run to the park gates by two routes, both interesting. Thornliebank and Giffnock.

The question of utilizing part of these grounds for a zoo has been eagerly advocated for some time by lovers of animals and others interested in the city's welfare. They see in it an important adjunct to education, as well as a source of pleasure to many, young and old.

STATES MAY JOIN TO WIN SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A preliminary conference was held in Melbourne a few weeks ago between the Victorian minister in charge of immigration (Mr. Hagelthorn) and the South Australian commissioner of crown lands and minister for immigration (Mr. Young) with a view to arranging for uniform methods in connection with the immigration work performed by the various states.

The present method of appointing emigration agents in Great Britain had been proved unsatisfactory, and Mr. Hagelthorn and Mr. Young proposed that a board of control should be appointed in London on behalf of all the states. This board, to comprise the agents-general in Great Britain, could deal with immigration questions of general concern and keep in touch with the various state immigration agents.

A conference of ministers and executive officers of the respective states is to be held this month, as much of the work connected with immigration should be undertaken by the states in cooperation. The states actively engaged in immigration work are already acting in unison through the agents-general in their negotiations with representatives of the shipping companies.

ANCIENT ROLLS SHED LIGHT ON MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Inside view of Merchants' hall, Fossgate, York

(Special to the Monitor)

LEEDS, Eng.—The forthcoming publication of the rolls and the acts and ordinances of the York Merchants Adventurers, the oldest records of the kind in existence, will be of immense service to historical study, particularly in connection with the early commercial development of England.

The subject has never been adequately treated heretofore, and the company (whose headquarters in the old days were at Trinity hall, Fossgate, York) have made a wise move in entrusting the editing of these documents to Miss Maud Sellers, D. Litt., who is peculiarly well fitted for the work. Miss Sellers recently lectured to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society on the above subject, and referred to the mass of interesting unexploited material in York, still in MS., saying that it would be impossible to write a satisfactory history of English municipal life until more of our municipal records had been made available; and that not only the English nation, but the German also, would enthusiastically hail any fresh light that was thrown on the complicated question of England's foreign and commercial policy.

It appears that in medieval times the Merchants' Company was of a duplex nature, having a social and religious, as well as a mercantile side. A good deal of confusion would have been prevented if modern writers would have followed the example of the York medieval chroniclers, and confined the use of the word "guild" or fraternity, to the religious side, restricting the use of the word "company" was used to cover both the charitable and mercantile sides. The company of merchants is today, practically the same as the "Mystery of Merchants" of medieval times.

The most valued possession of the company is a marvelous series of account rolls, 145 in number, from the year 1357 to 1507, every item of expenditure being beautifully written on vellum. The record makes a vivid word picture of the ships sailing from York to Holland, the giving of their names and cargoes; and the arranging of their Doomsday pageant is often referred to: a list of the properties of the pageant players reads: "Two devils' cotes, two devils' hoods, two gret angells wanting one wing, two little angells, helldoor, two trumpets, the cloud."

Probably the most interesting part of the Merchants' Adventurers life was the time passed abroad. In the fifteenth century the English merchants had a

ALBERT MEDAL IS OFFERED TO KING GEORGE V.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a recent meeting the council of the Royal Society of Arts decided to offer the Albert medal of the society to King George, for nine years president and now patron of the society, "in recognition of his majesty's untiring efforts to make himself personally acquainted with the social and economic condition of the various parts of his dominions, and to promote the progress of arts, manufactures and commerce, in the United Kingdom and throughout the British empire."

The Albert medal, which is awarded annually for distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures and commerce, was established in 1862 as a memorial of his royal highness, the prince consort, who had been president of the society for 18 years. It was first presented in 1864 to Sir Rowland Hill for the introduction of the penny postage. Last year Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal received the medal in recognition of his work in improving the railway communications, developing the resources, and promoting the commerce and industry of Canada and other parts of the British empire.

SPANISH CABINET GIVES UP OFFICE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—Owing to serious differences in the Liberal party the Spanish cabinet has resigned.

COST OF BALKAN WAR TO RUSSIA IS FELT IN BUDGET

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—In the course of a long and lucid speech M. Kokovtsov, the premier and finance minister, explained his budget to the Duma.

As finance minister, he said, he deplored the increasing tendency of the supplementary estimates, which this year amounted to 220,000,000 roubles. Of this 80,000,000 had been submitted to the Duma, but the remainder had been spent under the urgency clause. Had the money not been spent however, M. Kokovtsov declared that he felt sure the Duma would have disapproved, in view of the exceptional international situation. It may be taken therefore that this 140,000,000 roubles represents approximately the cost to Russia of the Balkan crisis.

Proceeding, the prime minister said he was unwilling to indulge in gloomy remarks. He would not prophesy how much his Slav friends would be forced to pay when peace was concluded, and they went to Paris for money, where, together with them would be crowded Turks, Austrians, Greeks, Hungarians, and Rumanians.

Towards the close of his speech M. Kokovtsov expressed a fervent belief in the vitality of Russia, but declared that to attain its fullest fruition there was needed peaceful legislative labor accomplished in harmony between the government and the nation. "Only such harmonious work," M. Kokovtsov added, "can help us to find our way amongst the manifold problems of contemporary life."

JAPAN TO BEGIN DREADNOUGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan.—As the result of the passage of the Budget, the Japanese navy office has given instructions preparatory to the keels being laid of the three super-dreadnoughts to be constructed in the government and private yards in Japan.

WARSHIP NEW ZEALAND VISITED

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—During the recent eight days' visit of the New Zealand to Wellington over 128,000 people visited the ship. A considerable number of people visited the ship from Dunedin, 230 miles distant, the New Zealand being unable to steam up Dunedin harbor.

SOUTH AFRICAN PICTURE GALLERY RIVALRY DECIDED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It has been definitely decided that the national picture gallery of South Africa will be established in Cape Town. At the time when Max Michaelis made his gift of the collection of Dutch and Flemish painters, purchased from Sir Hugh Lane, to the South African nation, several towns were mentioned as suitable to the housing of what must prove to be the nucleus of the Union's art collection.

Johannesburg and Pretoria were advocated by some, but Cape Town by virtue of its associations with the earliest Dutch settlers, finally and very rightfully won the day. Besides finding a home in a city of Dutch origin, the Michaelis pictures will, it is affirmed, be hung in one of the oldest of the Dutch houses of the town, on walls similar to those for which they were painted and amidst furniture of the period.

Meanwhile, in the Grosvenor gallery, the English public is enjoying the opportunity of viewing a collection as interesting from its artistic rarity, as from the study which it provides of the qualities of Dutch national character. Here are Rembrandt, the younger Teniers, Frans Hals, Cuyp, Van Dyck, Snyder, Van Beyeren, Jacob Ruysdael, Jan Steen and many others.

Of all these notable pictures perhaps the most notable is the portrait of "A Young Lady," by Rembrandt. It is a half length picture of a woman wearing a gray silk figured dress with gilded ruff and a lawn cap.

This picture when sold at the Demidoff sale in Italy in 1880 fetched £2000. It was first heard of in 1809 when it was sold in Paris for £156. It figured in the Portables sale in London when it fetched £200. In 1837 it was lent by Charles Maule to the Manchester exhibition. At Sotheby's in 1873 it realized £1027.10. Before becoming the property of Sir Hugh Lane, Mme. Isabe Periere of Paris was its possessor.

The other picture in the collection which is of outstanding importance is the Frans Hals "Portrait of a Woman" from the Maurice Kann collection. This picture was exhibited in London in the national loan exhibition of 1909.

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Coal Strike Scene Visited

**Senators Investigate Personally
District Where Operators and
Miners Engage in Conflict of
Many Months**

DIGGERS EXAMINED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The troubled section of West Virginia in which both miners and operators admit conditions of actual warfare have been present for months was visited today by five United States senators. The sub-committee investigating the trouble in the soft coal fields, unable to hear former Governor Glascock who was responsible for the original declaration of martial law, decided to view personally the scenes of conflict and left Charleston at 10 o'clock. The attorneys for both sides accompanied the committee.

It was planned to devote the day to inspection of the district, although if it is found that any witnesses are there who have knowledge of material facts, they will be examined.

Former Governor Glascock wired the committee he had missed his train. In a 10-minute session of the committee held before the start of the inspection trip, a miner, John Goffsbrough from High Coal, a hamlet in the Boomer field, appealed to the senators for aid. He said that his mail had been interfered with, letters opened and that he and his family had been ordered out of their homes because he had volunteered to testify in the present inquiry.

The committee began its session yesterday at 9 o'clock. It recessed at 11:13 last night.

John Seachrist, a union miner, admitted that he participated in the battle of Mucklow. He said he bought a rifle—a Swiss Mauser—for \$8 but when an attempt was made to have him tell from whom he received ammunition and orders on the morning of that conflict, the committee sustained the objection that he need not incriminate himself.

He told of his experiences at Mucklow under cross-examination by Attorney Knight, representing the mine operators. Of course he shot, he said. More than 100 other miners had taken part in the clash. He refused to say who led the miners.

At last night's session Senator James Martine of New Jersey, for the committee in determining whether the postal laws were violated, denounced the military officials.

Military rule in the coal strike regions of West Virginia was described before the committee here on Wednesday.

Two members of the West Virginia military commission testified on Wednesday afternoon. They were Capt. Charles R. Morgan, a lawyer and Maj. James I. Pratt, who was president of the second military court which took charge of the strike district.

Both told the committee that their proceedings were conducted without regard to the civil laws of the state; that they arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted offenders in the strike zone without recourse to process of the civil courts and they imposed sentences without regard to the limitations imposed by the statutes of West Virginia.

"We consider the entire strike district was in a state of actual warfare," said Captain Morgan, "and we acted according to the procedure of the United States army in time of war."

THEOLOGICALS GIVE HONORARY DEGREE TO YONKERS MAN

Eleven men received the degrees of bachelor of divinity at the commencement exercises of the Episcopal Theological school, held in St. John's hall, Cambridge, yesterday, an honorary degree of doctor of divinity being bestowed on the Rev. John Gottfried Hammarskold of Yonkers, N. Y., who is the general superintendent of the work of the church among Swedish people in America.

The degree, the fourth given in the history of the institution, is in recognition of his translation of the "Book of Common Prayer" into the Swedish language. The exercises were opened by Dean George Hodges and the address was delivered by Bishop William Lawrence.

WITNESS TELLS OF METHODS OF UNITED SHOE

Louis H. Harriman of the Haverhill Machine Company testified in the government suit for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company at the federal building today to having knowledge of various cases where manufacturers after taking his machines had discontinued them because they could not use them with the defendant company machines without paying a heavy royalty.

He cited a number of manufacturers who were thus affected, including Fred H. Hodgson of Haverhill, Ira J. Webster of that city and C. H. Aborn and George W. Herrick of Lynn.

LOAN AGENTS IN CONFERENCE

About 40 small loan agents of the city gathered today at the office of E. Gerry Brown, state supervisor of small loans, on Park street, for a conference on the conditions of the loan business. Fines of \$100 were imposed on J. J. Meyers, loan agent of the Employee's Discount Company and George S. Robinson.

SUGAR EXPERTS TELL OF PAYING OUT LARGE SUMS

**Cane Planters' Representatives at
Capital Testify Concerning
Campaign Against Free Pro-
duct Before Investigators**

CONTEST UNEXPECTED ONE FORFEITS BAIL

WASHINGTON.—Anti-free sugar witnesses continued their testimony when the Senate lobby investigating committee resumed its inquiry today.

Paul Christian, the first witness today, told the committee he was engaged as secretary of the cane planter's lobby here. He explained how President Wilson was made the object of an "endless chain" system of letters from Louisiana. All Louisiana industries, he said, had been urged to write the President explaining how they would be affected by free sugar.

Mr. Christian said he already had spent \$1181 for printing and postage, in mailing arguments in favor of sugar protection. The cane growers, he said, were totally unprepared for a contest against free sugar and there was a hurried scramble to collect a fund.

That the protection sugar interests had endeavored to enlist Senators Bryan and Fletcher of Florida, and Sheppard of Texas, in their favor, was recited by Mr. Christian. He would not say what success they had achieved.

Truman G. Palmer of Chicago, secretary to the United States beet sugar "lobby," told the committee of assisting Henry T. Oxnard in his 1912 contract against Cuban reciprocity.

Mr. Palmer confessed to receiving \$10,000 a year for his work. The sugar beet interests had sent him about \$6735 a month to maintain headquarters here, he testified. Of this amount \$4500 went for "publicity" and \$1310 for salaries.

"How much did your association spend last year?" asked Reed.

"I can't tell you that," Mr. Palmer responded, "but since 1902 I have paid out \$160,000. In November, 1912, I became treasurer of the association, and since that time have paid out \$50,072."

Mr. Reed developed that part of this "publicity" included publication of a document, "Sugar at a Glance." Copies of this book went all over the country. Mr. Palmer explained, and in several western schools the pamphlet was used as a text-book. The witness admitted that it had been printed as a public document, thus permitting its mailing under a frank, but he said "Sugar at a Glance," published by the free sugar advocates, had been likewise accorded this privilege.

"So now both sides of the sugar controversy spread their propaganda at the public expense?" suggested Mr. Reed.

"Yes," Mr. Palmer admitted. The investigation Wednesday was to a marked extent a controversy over whether President Wilson had given the sugar producers reason to believe they would have "nothing to fear" from free sugar under his administration.

Louisiana and Hawaiian witnesses frankly admitted that they constituted a "lobby" and that comprehensive campaigns had been organized and carried out to create "back fires" on senators and representatives from their own states in the hope of winning their support to the anti-free sugar side.

PEABODY CHURCH TO CELEBRATE

PEABODY, Mass.—The South church is to observe its two hundredth anniversary in the fall. Sunday, Sept. 21, the Rev. D. H. Beach, D. D., president of the Bangor Theological Seminary, will preach the anniversary sermon in the morning, and at night the Rev. Frank A. Poole of Worcester will give the historical address, according to tentative arrangements.

Monday night, Sept. 22, a historical pageant will be given in town hall depicting the episodes in the early and more recent history of the church. Tuesday night, Sept. 23, there will be a dinner. A movement is on foot to erect a memorial boulder and tablet in the Prescott lot on Tremont street in memory of the first pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Prescott, in which movement his descendants are actively interested, including Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut and the Rev. Prescott Everts of Cambridge.

HARVARD WOMEN IN JOINT MEETING

A joint meeting of the Harvard Dames and the newly organized Harvard Woman's Club is being held this afternoon at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University. A Biblical drama entitled "The Dreamer," which deals with the story of Joseph and his brethren, will be read.

The newly organized Harvard Woman's Club is composed of mothers, sisters, daughters and wives of men holding degrees from the university, and differs from the Harvard Dames in that membership in the Dames lasts only while the relative is in college, while membership in the new club is permanent. Organization was effected at a meeting held at the home of Mrs. F. F. Flanders in Cambridge two weeks ago.

IPSWICH STRIKE PRINCIPALS TO APPEAR JUNE 19

**Cases of Carroll-L. Pingree, His
Wife and Nathan Hermann,
Charged With Inciting Fatal
Disturbance Are Continued**

ONE FORFEITS BAIL

IPSWICH, Mass.—Before Judge Charles A. Sayward in the police court, town hall, today, Carroll L. Pingree, his wife, Mary Pingree, and Nathan Hermann, principals in the recent conflict of the striking mill operatives here, were arraigned today. They are charged with inciting a disturbance resulting fatally.

Harry Sayward, son of Judge Sayward, representing the defense, requested a continuance of the hearing to June 19.

District Attorney Harry C. Atwill, representing the government interests, concurred in the request, and the case was carried over to a week from today.

Thomas J. Halliday, New England I. W. W. secretary, was called before Judge Sayward today on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk. He failed to answer to his name and his bail of \$100 was forfeited. It is said that he left town Wednesday. Ten minors in the case will be arraigned later.

Conditions here are quiet today following a meeting of strikers Wednesday night at which they were urged to make no disturbances. There are but few pickets stationed around the mills. The strikers plan another meeting this afternoon.

Double guards of police were stationed around the mills today and kept pickets from the striking employees ranks at a distance. A force of 100 police was on duty.

One of the loyal employees was stoned Wednesday night as he turned into Estes street on leaving the mill. A quick police charge scattered the small crowd of strikers which stood about. Although the police did not capture the man who threw the stone, they secured information upon which a warrant was issued for the arrest of George Garmopolis, a striker. James Bruzen was the injured man.

About 400 operatives were at work in the mill and about 700 are still out on strike.

WASHBURN BILL VETOED; TROLLEY MERGER PASSED

(Continued from first page)

feated, Mr. Hardy then took up the debate.

He denied that the several extensions mentioned in the bill were included for the purpose of enlisting support for the bill, declaring that the real reason for their inclusion was that a recess committee of the Legislature found that all of these lines would be either necessary or convenient, and it was decided to leave to the railroad commission the decision as to which should be constructed.

The Governor's figures, purporting to show that only a small portion of the promised mileage can be constructed with the \$5,000,000 expenditure promised, he said, are misleading, because the estimates which he gives are of cost of construction and equipment, while under the provisions of the bill, every cent of the \$5,000,000 must be expended for construction alone, without equipment.

He denied that with this consolidation the New Haven can then proceed to take over every line as far east as Cape Cod.

SHIP'S RELEASE BY JAPAN EXPECTED

WASHINGTON.—Seizure by Japan authorities of the American yacht Columbia, which put into Wakamaya, a closed Japanese port, for repairs, reported from Tokyo, is not a matter for diplomatic adjustment, Secretary of State Bryan stated today. The secretary thinks the American vessel will be released after the formalities attending such procedure is disposed of.

"The very same action would be taken by the United States if a foreign vessel entered one of our closed ports," said Mr. Bryan.

NEW YORK.—J. Harvey Ladew, New York leather dealer and sportsman, his family and guests are today traveling toward St. Petersburg by rail and probably do not know of the seizure of the Ladew yacht, Columbia, by the Japanese, according to a cablegram received here by John Townsend, a brother-in-law of Mr. Ladew.

CITY OPENS BUILDING BIDS

Bids for construction of the buildings on Long island were announced today by Mayor Fitzgerald, although no award has as yet been made. They are Kennedy & Petersen, \$216,196; A. Varnier, \$284,979; Connors Brothers, \$212,512. An appropriation of \$247,000 was made.

Opening of New Summer Millinery Inexpensive Hats

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT ST., NEAR WEST

HATS FOR COMMENCEMENT
FOR GRADUATION
FOR COUNTRY CLUB RACES
NEW HATS
NEW STYLES
NEW MODELS
NEW MATERIALS
THE MOST FASHIONABLE HATS
FOR THE OCCASION OF THE MOMENT

Summer Opening

in every sense as important as the Spring Opening and as much of an event, with this difference. All the Hats are

Inexpensive

50.00 Hats of the Summer Opening succeed the	100.00 Hats of Spring
25.00 Hats of the Summer Opening succeed the	50.00 Hats of Spring
15.00 Hats of the Summer Opening succeed the	30.00 Hats of Spring
7.50 Hats of the Summer Opening succeed the	15.00 Hats of Spring
5.00 Hats of the Summer Opening succeed the	10.00 Hats of Spring

In other words, prices are one half those in the Spring Opening. These Inexpensive Hats are as pronounced in their values and as distinctive in their styles as the early Hats.

Dress Hats From French Models

A most fascinating display of elaborately trimmed Dress Hats after Lewis, Virot, Georgette, Louise, Leontine, Marie Guy and others—large, small and medium. Flaring Picture Hats, Directoire Pokes, the new Cavaliers and Mushrooms; also unique styles in brimmed hats—with magnificent trimmings and richly colored plumes \$25

Chandler & Co.
TREMONT ST., NEAR WEST

Semi Dress Hats Tailored Hats

These beautiful Hats from French models are very inexpensive and can be purchased at 10.00 and 15.00—Medium-sized Mushrooms, Sailors and Pokes, the latest from Paris and as worn today in Paris—Black nets, malines and uncurled ostrich are among the newest trimmings \$10 and \$15
About One Half to One Third Spring Opening Prices

Inexpensive Hats

5.00
Values 10.00 to 18.50
More than one hundred Hats, Included are French and English Sailors, Round Hats, Turbans and close fitting brim Hats, with trimmings of fancy French feathers, novelty ostrich stick-ups and French ribbons. All at 5.00

CAMBRIDGE ICE PRICE QUERIED

In accordance with a resolution passed by the city council of Cambridge Mayor Barry is conducting an investigation of the increase of the price of ice in Cambridge.

The two chief companies of the city, the Cambridge Ice Company and the Fresh Pond Ice Company, advanced both the wholesale and retail price of their commodity on June 2. Officials of the Cambridge Ice Company say that only one half the capacity of their plants are filled, while the Fresh Pond Ice Company officers assert that they have been able to harvest their usual crop. The reason given for the advance is the general scarcity of the commodity.

TWO WOMEN AND MAN SAVED

Rescues of two women and a man at South Boston were made yesterday. A man and a woman were capsized in a rowboat and saved by Edward Palmquist, who pushed out from the South Boston Yacht Club in a boat. In trying to land from a rowboat containing two women and a child, one of the women fell in. She was rescued by two men in the employ of Frank Gethro and taken to the yacht club.

MISSIONARIES ARE WELCOMED

As a "welcome home" to E. Clark Worman, and Mrs. Worman, who recently returned from their missionary station in India, "The Twenty-four Hour Day Club" of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association held a reception and a dinner Wednesday night. E. C. Carter, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India, spoke and explained the work that they have carried on in Madras.

FOSS STRIKERS START FUND

Organized labor will be asked to contribute to the fund started by the striking employees of the Sturtevant Blower and the Becker Machine plants at Hyde Park with the proceeds from an entertainment last night at French's opera house in aid of workmen who have families to support. More than a score of unions have already volunteered to give aid if called upon.

PAINT & OIL CLUB HAS ITS OUTING

Representatives from nearly every city in New England attended the annual summer outing of the Paint and Oil Club of New England at the Belmont Springs Country Club Wednesday. During the business session the question of advertising by means of booths at fairs and conventions came up for discussion and was referred to the executive committee, which will consider its advisability and bring the topic before the National Oil and Varnish convention in November. The general opinion among the manufacturers seemed to be in favor of newspapers and local channels.

Following the dinner and business meeting a program of athletic events was carried out.

NITRE STATION IS WANTED FOR PARK

Charles Schumaker, mayor of Malden, has word from Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison that the latter would be in Malden the latter part of the month to confer with the city officials relative to some disposition of the federal nitre station, discontinued about a year ago by the government.

Efforts are being made to have Congressman Ernest W. Roberts interest the federal government in turning the nitre depot over to the city of Malden for a park and playground, which would give the city about five acres of land and also give an opportunity for the establishment of a bathing beach on the Malden river at that point.

HALE HOUSE EVENTS PLANNED

Two plays, "Made to Order" and "Scarlet Slippers," are to be presented tonight by the Junior Folk Dancing Club of Hale house, 6 Garland street. The Onida Club is to hold a farewell party tonight for their leader, Arthur L. Palmer, who graduates from the Harvard Law School. Tomorrow night the final inter-settlement debate will be held between Hale house and Roxbury Neighborhood house at the latter's clubhouse, 858 Albany street.

LAWRENCE SETTLES ON SITE FOR NEW CENTRAL BRIDGE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—At a conference of the city council called late Wednesday by Mayor Michael A. Scanlon, the central bridge commission, the planning board and the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, it was voted to go on record as in favor of the city's buying railroad property for the central bridge for \$275,000. The property in question is owned by the Boston & Maine railroad and is on the north side of the North canal, from Lawrence street to Amesbury street.

Before the conference the central bridge agitators had been informed by the railroad officials that the Boston & Maine did not see fit to dispose of the existing "step" bridge to the city to be used as a central bridge. It was asserted that there were nearly 150 cars a day passing over that bridge and more than 50 going daily over the Broadway bridge furnishing the mills with freight. It was said that if this bridge were to be given over the mills could not be provided with the proper freight facilities. The railroad was opposed to the proposed idea of building another freight bridge at the east end of the city.

The railroad officials offered to sell the city the present Boston & Lowell depot, with adjoining land and buildings, owned by the corporation, within the square bounded by Amesbury, Lawrence, Canal and Essex streets, for \$300,000. The land has an area of 104,000 square feet. The price named was met with objection and the price was finally made \$275,000, for which figure it now appears the property will be bought.

As the Boston & Maine railroad has declined to sell the "step" bridge the original plan of the central bridge commission of erecting the central bridge through an 80-foot strip seized through the old Atlantic mill and Farwell bleaching, will be carried out. The question of grade crossings will be taken up later and solved independently of the bridge.

MAYOR BARRY GIVES DIPLOMAS

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge awarded diplomas to 32 members of the general course and 26 in the college course, at the first commencement exercises of the Ringe Technical school, Cambridge, in Sander's theatre last night.

DANVERS HISTORIANS ELECT

DANVERS, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Danvers Historical Society William B. Sullivan was elected president; Charles H. Preston and George B. Sears, vice-presidents; Harriet S. Tapley, secretary; C. H. Masury, treasurer.

FIREMEN HAVE DRILL

A class of 12 probationary firemen has been organized and began drill practice this morning at fire headquarters under instruction of Drillmaster James W. Mahoney. Under a new ruling candidates may complete the course of instruction in 90 days instead of 30, as heretofore.

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HOUSE CONCURS ON LABOR BOARD

The House today concurred with the Senate in the appointment of a new committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two branches on the bill to authorize the department of labor and industries and the industrial accident board to sit as a joint board for making rules for the prevention of industrial accidents.

Consideration of the bill to incorporate the Sausage River Company was again postponed, because the speaker stated that he had been unable as yet to reach a decision on the point of order raised Wednesday, that the bill is improperly before the House.

S. S. OLINDA FIRE OUT
CHARLESTON, S. C.—The fire in hold No. 1 of the Munson line steamer Olinda is reported entirely extinguished.

U. S. Ready to Issue \$500,000,000

Secretary McAdoo Announces Conditions Under Which National Banks and Currency Associations May Get New Notes

UNDER ACT OF 1908

WASHINGTON—Stock market conditions did not prompt him to tell national banks of the country that he was prepared to issue \$500,000,000 of emergency currency, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said today. He said he issued his statement reciting the preparedness of the treasury to distribute the emergency currency without consulting President Wilson.

"For some time inquiries have been received from many national banks asking if the department was prepared to issue such currency, and I merely made a public answer to these inquiries," Mr. McAdoo explained today.

The secretary emphatically declared that his statement was not due to any apprehension of the administration that issuance of the money might be soon necessary. In view of the troubled conditions in Wall street, he said, he did not expect that any of the emergency currency would be requested before the crop-moving period this fall, and possibly not then.

"The fact that the statement was issued at this time of stock market depression was merely a coincidence," said Mr. McAdoo. "Bankers have been inquiring if the treasury was ready to give them emergency currency under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland act in case of financial stringency, when the fall crops are marketed. In my statement I merely assured them that the treasury is prepared and willing to prevent currency stringency this fall by putting into operation that provision of the new law granting issuance of emergency currency."

The statement issued by Mr. McAdoo Wednesday is as follows:

"Secretary McAdoo was asked today if any applications had been received by the government from national banks or currency associations for the issuance of currency under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland bill of May 30, 1908. He replied that no such applications had been received."

"The secretary said that the Aldrich-Vreeland act, passed five years ago, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue additional currency to national banks and currency associations upon the security of state and municipal bonds as well as government, and also, under certain conditions, to currency associations, on high-class, short-term commercial paper as well as on government, state and municipal bonds."

"In accordance with the act, the secretary of the treasury has actually in hand \$500,000,000 in new national bank notes, which can be issued immediately to any national banks or currency associations applying therefor and complying with the provisions of the act."

"The secretary said that he would not hesitate to issue currency to any banks making application and qualifying under the act. The secretary explained that the new currency is, of course, exactly like existing national bank notes and that if such currency should be issued, there is nothing in the notes or in the manner of their delivery to indicate that they are special currency issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland act."

"National currency associations have been organized in various parts of the country, from Massachusetts to California, including the large cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and others, and are now qualified to take the benefits of the act, so that the national banks and these currency associations upon compliance with the act may quickly receive additional currency to the extent of \$500,000,000 if they require it, upon application to the treasury department. The Aldrich-Vreeland act expires June, 1914."

NEW YORK BANK OFFERS MILLIONS AT VERY LOW RATE

NEW YORK—Call money rates dropped Wednesday on the stock exchange under the influence of large offerings of funds by the National City Bank, which put out loans as low as 2 1/2 per cent and paved the way for a further decline to 1 1/2 per cent.

A few loans were made as low as that on Dec. 27, but not since March, 1912, had Wall street had a large supply of call money at rates as low as Wednesday.

This development in the money market aroused widespread interest among bankers, for City Bank loans at 2 1/2 were a departure from a practice to which the bank had long adhered.

Last week's bank statement showed that the City Bank had over \$56,000,000 in cash or \$14,000,000 more than it was required to keep as reserve. Since the close of last week this surplus has been increased to about \$28,000,000.

In a sense, the decision of the National City Bank to lend out a large part of the idle cash which has accumulated in its vaults while it has been holding its call rate at 3 per cent, is equivalent in its effect to the importation of a similar amount of gold. Just so much money which has not been in use here is added to the available supply.

IMPERIAL VALLEY LINE PLANNED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Railroad officials here report the survey of a direct line from Los Angeles to Imperial valley, with a branch of the same line extending to San Diego, planned by Santa Fe officials.

CHELSEA SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS ON ANNUAL OUTING

Members of the Carter and Williams School associations of Chelsea are enjoying an outing today. Principal among the events on the program is a baseball game between teams picked from the two associations. Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston has promised to umpire the first inning for the "boys." Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea will throw the first ball. The game will be held at the Everett baseball grounds.

The ball game is to follow the street parade, in which Mayor Willard of Chelsea and Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, the board of aldermen of Chelsea and other city officials, and the two baseball teams take part.

Edward Stickney, honorary member of the Stickney Association of Carter School Boys, James G. Webster, founder of the Williams School Boys Association, and H. H. Richardson and D. A. Clifford, the respective principals of the Williams and Carter schools, occupied a decorated automobile.

Special trolley cars will carry the members to Nahant after the ball game, where dinner will be served at the Bay Side inn. There also will be an entertainment. Among those active in the day's outing is George H. Dunham, city clerk of Chelsea. Mr. Dunham is president of the Carter School Association. Dr. Herbert G. Atkins is president of the Williams School Association.

CITY SUBURBS BANK CAPITAL MUST BE \$200,000

WASHINGTON—Suburbs of big cities in future will be unable to organize small national banks with capital of \$25,000 or \$50,000. Attorney-General McReynolds has rendered an opinion to the treasury department holding it is not lawful under the national bank act to consider suburbs as separate places from the cities within whose corporate boundaries they lie, and that if a city has a population of more than 50,000 the minimum capital for its national banks, whether in the city proper or in the suburbs, must be \$200,000.

It has been the custom to regard suburban towns as separate places within the meaning of the law, and many national banks of \$25,000 or \$50,000 capital have been organized in the suburbs of Greater New York and Chicago. It is not expected that the treasury department will make the opinion retroactive and disturb the charters of these institutions.

PASSING HOUSE, SUFFRAGE BILL TO GO TO GOV. DUNNE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The House at 2:45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon passed Senator Hugh S. Magill's equal suffrage bill by a vote of 83 to 53 and the bill now goes to Governor Dunne for his signature.

Lee O'Neil Browne, Democrat, talked against the bill. Those who spoke in favor of it were E. D. Shurtleff, Republican; E. J. Schnackenberg, Progressive; and Seymour Stedman, Socialist. Speaker McKinley voted for the bill. A report of passage recently made should have referred to second reading only.

The result of the vote was heard with great enthusiasm both on the floor and in the galleries. Mrs. Grace Wilber Trout and Mrs. Sherman M. Booth, who have worked constantly for the measure for months, were particularly gratified at the outcome and are now looking forward hopefully to favorable action by the Governor.

SEATTLE FIRM TO BUILD VESSEL

SEATTLE, Wash.—The contract for building submarine tender Bushnell for \$918,393 was awarded to the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company by the government. The contract calls for the delivery at Bremerton navy yard in 21 months.

The new vessel will be equipped with machine shops, foundry and equipment for raising the submarines when this is necessary.

She will be about 400 feet long, with a displacement of 3500 tons, and with her equipment of two turbines, will be able to develop high speed.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT HELD

Commencement exercises of Wentworth Institute, Huntington avenue, held this morning were combined with the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founder, Arioch Wentworth.

The opening address by Paul Barron Watson, treasurer of the institute, was succeeded by addresses by Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools, and John D. Long, president of the board of directors. Diplomats were presented by the principal, Arthur L. Williston. The first classes ever graduated from the school in the two-year courses of machine construction and tool design and electrical construction and operation are going out today.

In the pattern-making class there are

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. H. C. Hodges, Jr., general staff assigned duty as secretary of general staff corps, vice Maj. J. McL. Carter, general staff, relieved.

Maj. M. G. Spinks, coast artillery corps, proceeded to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., for the purpose of observing coast defense exercises to be held at that post and will then return to his proper station.

Following officers of the medical reserve corps ordered to active duty at post specified after name: First Lieut. C. L. Beaven, Ft. Howard, Md.; First Lieut. W. W. Vaughn, Ft. Myer, Va.

Orders No. 131, June 6, relating to: Capt. F. B. Hennessy, field artillery; First Lieut. L. H. Call, coast artillery corps; H. M. Kelly, infantry; T. F. Todd, coast artillery corps, and M. L. Love, eleventh cavalry; Second Lieut. T. DeW. Milling, fifteenth cavalry; J. C. Morrow, twenty-third infantry; F. Ceydel, coast artillery corps, and E. L. Ellington, third cavalry, revoked.

Navy Orders
Rear Admiral G. B. Ransom, detached general inspector of machinery, Philadelphia, Pa., to home, wait orders.

Rear Admiral W. M. Parks, detached naval examining board, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1913, to general inspector of machinery at Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. H. P. Norton, detached board of inspection for shore stations, June 10, 1913, to naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Commander F. B. Bassett, Jr., detached the Utah, to command the Missouri.

Lieut.-Commander H. I. Cone, detached bureau of steam engineering, navy department, June 12, 1913, to the Utah as executive officer.

Lieut.-Commander C. M. Tozer, detached naval academy, June 14, 1913, to command the Glacier.

Lieut.-Commander H. G. Sparrow, to assistant to superintendent, naval radio service, Radio, Va.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. F. Gross, detached the St. Louis, to the Colorado.

Ensign J. K. Esler, detached the Colorado, to the Charleston.

Ensign E. T. Oates, detached the Colorado, to the St. Louis.

Ensign C. M. James, detached the Colorado, to the Chattanooga.

Boatswain P. H. Bierce, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster's Clerk N. R. Wade, appointment revoked.

Movements of Vessels
The Elcano arrived at Chinkiang.

The Eagle from Guantanamo to New York.

The Troquois and Justin arrived at San Diego.

The Saturn from Tiburon, Ga., to San Diego.

The South Dakota from San Pedro to San Diego.

The Florida and the Arkansas arrived at Hampton roads.

The Beale, the Perkins and the Patuxent arrived at Norfolk yard.

The Neptune from Key West to Norfolk.

The Maryland from Bremerton to Controller bay, Alaska.

The Queros arrived at Kinkiang.

The Helena arrived at Nanking.

The Walke arrived at Hampton roads.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
Wellesley students bound for New York city occupied three special Pullman parlor cars attached to the Boston & Albany road's express from South station at 9:15 o'clock this morning.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road has two work trains distributing track ballast on the four main line tracks at Natick.

The Boston & Albany road handled two trains of western live stock consigned to Cambridge yard last night.

The private Pullman parlor car Esther, occupied by the George Dudley Church party, arrived at North station over the Boston & Maine road this morning from Farmington, Me.

The baggage department of the Boston & Albany road is maintaining a special train between South station and Wellesley College today to accommodate the students.

The New Haven road's crew dispatchers are in session at South station to complete details covering extra business out of Boston, June 17.

The signal department of the New Haven road has a force of electricians wiring the all-electric control mechanical switching plant at Worcester's Union station.

NEW YORK STATE BANKERS MEET AT OTTAWA, ONT.

Women of Party Visit Parliament Hill Royal Mint and Open Market While Delegates Hold First Business Sessions

PEACE CELEBRATED

OTTAWA—The convention of the New York State Bankers Association, which opened here today, the first ever held outside the state of New York, is regarded in Ottawa by business men and civic authorities as one of the most important ever arranged for the city.

Preparations have been heartily undertaken for making the visit of the New York bankers and their wives as interesting and enjoyable as possible. The Dominion government and the city are cooperating with the Ottawa bankers in the entertainment.

Such cooperation tends to give a somewhat national importance to the event, and this is further accentuated by the invitation sent to Secretary Bryan to be the guest of honor at the dinner. James J. Hill has also been invited.

Of the 15 banks in Ottawa, practically all are represented on the committee in charge of preparations; and as many of these banks have a number of branches throughout the city, a great many committee workers are directly interested. The business sessions continue today and Friday.

The Parliament buildings are one of the chief attractions of Ottawa. This morning, therefore, the women of the party spent their first hours of sight-seeing on Parliament hill, visiting the Senate and the House of Commons.

Visitors to Ottawa are enthusiastic regarding the beauty not only of these buildings but also regarding their situation, as they are set like a crown upon a bluff overlooking one of Canada's great rivers. The women were also shown the royal mint and the open market of the city.

The convention was arranged for Ottawa in anticipation of the centenary of the 100 years of peace between English speaking people.

George E. Roberts, director of the U. S. mint, addressing today the New York bankers, urged an economic policy of peace, and declared that the nations are indissolubly bound together in finance. "The wealth of the world," said Mr. Roberts, "is now a common fund. There is a reservoir in London, another in New York, another in Montreal, and others elsewhere, but they are all connected. You cannot draw down the supply of capital in one without affecting the supply in all."

In regard to the ethics of international banking, "If a sale of American securities," he remarked, "is made to a friendly people with disappointing results, the loss to America far exceeds any possible gain. We simply cannot afford to injure another people."

"Does it come home to you," he went on, "that the expenditures we see going on about us for construction and equipment are serving in some manner the masses of the people—supplying something they want and can afford to buy? There is no other employment for capital. It wouldn't take many factories or railways or very extensive terminals to supply the wants of the rich. It is the wants of the millions that keep the wheels of business moving."

"With capital increasing faster than population, with an enormous increase in equipment and with improvements in methods and machinery, we have a constantly increasing supply of commodities; and the only way these can be distributed is by such a continual readjustment of wages and prices as will enable the masses of the people to buy them. You can no more prevent the benefit of progress from reaching the masses than you can prevent the rivers from reaching the sea."

The dinner tonight will be held at the Chateau Laurier. For the speeches after the dinner it is expected that 200 places are to be found for the women of the party.

During the business sessions of Friday morning the women as guests of the city will be taken to the Victoria museum. Afterward they will drive through the residential parts of the city, and at 1:30 o'clock they will be joined by the bankers for a shanty luncheon at the Royal Lumber shanty in the woods at Rockcliffe.

In the evening a reception will be held at the Chateau Laurier.

CHANNEL URGED FOR TONAWANDA

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—Senator Henry W. Hill of New York, president of the New York State Waterways Association, is working to establish a deep-water channel in Tonawanda and North Tonawanda harbors and has written Col. James G. Warren, United States engineer at Buffalo, urging him to report for the local project.

The national rivers and harbors congress at its last convention adopted a resolution favoring the project and the president of that association has also pledged his support to the deep-water scheme for the Tonawandas.

SENATORS CUT REVENUES ABOUT \$1,500,000 MORE

Tariff Free List as Passed by House and Probably to Be Revised in Upper Branch Means Reduction of \$26,500,000

HEMP DUTY TAKEN OFF

WASHINGTON—Nearly \$1,500,000 more reduction in revenue to the government will be made by the Senate finance committee changes in the Underwood tariff bill, which already provides for a cut of nearly \$26,500,000.

This curtailment of the total estimates for revenue under the House bill is based only on articles known to have been transferred to the free list thus far upon sub-committee recommendations and does not take into account the decreases in duties which will be proposed on many articles in the various schedules. Added to the \$25,000,000 estimated loss in revenue under the House bill free list, this would aggregate \$26,500,000.

Included in the Senate list are the revenues that would be derived from hemp, which the Underwood bill makes dutiable, but which the Senate sub-committee Wednesday decided should be transferred to the free list.

Some of this loss in revenue may be made up by conserving duties on certain agricultural products.

Among the articles which the Senate sub-committees have added to the free list and the estimated revenues cut off are:

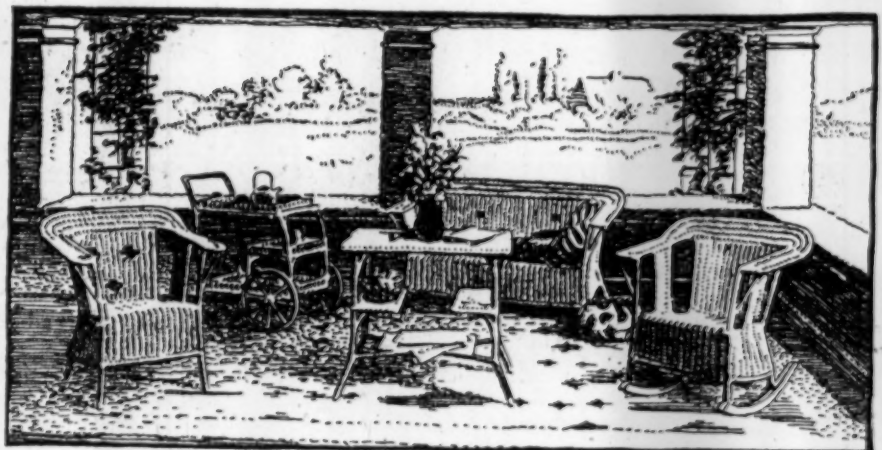
Pig iron, \$120,000; ferro manganese and spiegeleisen, \$120,500; hemp, \$78,400; live stock, \$583,000; wheat, \$200,000; photographic films, \$216,000; cedar wood, \$10,000; coal tar dyes, \$90,000, a total of \$1,417,900.

The financial committee had under consideration the changes in the cotton schedule proposed by Senator Johnson's sub-committee. In this schedule the net results of the altered rates will increase the schedule over the average cotton rates in the Underwood bill about 5 per cent, the principal changes affecting cotton yarns. This is the only schedule in which Senate action will result in an increase.

Senator Williams' sub-committee is still working on the income tax and administrative provisions of the bill, but expects to be able to report tomorrow. It has been decided to eliminate the anti-dumping clause and the 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American ships. The income tax also will be modified to give mutual life insurance companies an opportunity to claim exemption by proving they are not conducted for profit.

CONFEDERATES TO CELEBRATE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Confederate veterans at the Louisiana Soldiers' Home are preparing to celebrate Bunker Hill Day, June 17, with the special gift fund provided by Gen. Charles H. Taylor. At a meeting Wednesday night it was decided to invite the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Daughters to participate. There will be motion pictures and a spread following the program.



REED FURNITURE—THE NEWEST THING

Stronger than willow or rattan.

More elegant in appearance than other woven furniture.

The illustration shows a group of this furniture. Note the graceful lines, the broad, comfortable backs and seats. Note, too, the closeness of the weave, that gives unusual strength.

Price of tete-a-tete, \$25; of table, \$12.50; of arm-chair, \$12.50; of rocker, \$12.50; of tea wagon, \$16. Price of rug, a Soudan, \$25.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

Rugs and Draperies

NO INDICTMENT FOUND IN BRIBE CHARGE INQUIRY

After a full investigation the grand jury, which has been investigating the charges of attempted bribery of Morris Shuman, one of the jurors in the Wood-Atteaux-Collins case, reported today that the evidence was insufficient to justify bringing an indictment against any person.

The report said that the evidence as a whole is unreliable and conflicting.

John A. Patron, under indictment in New York for alleged perjury in connection with a civil suit, was a witness before the grand jury today. Samuel Ginsburg was recalled as a witness.

District Attorney Pelletier today nullified the indictment as against Frederick E. Atteaux of Brookline and placed it on file as against Dennis J. Collins of Cambridge. These men along with William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, were charged with conspiring to plant dynamite during the Lawrence strike and Wood was acquitted. Collins convicted, and over Atteaux the jury disagreed.

MOTIONS REFUSED IN SEGEE CASE

When the case of Samuel A. Segee, who is charged with forging records in connection with the assessors' accounts of the town of Revere, came up for trial in the superior criminal court today, John R. McHugh, counsel for Mr. Segee, moved several exceptions to the indictment, but was overruled by Judge Brown.

Mr. McHugh urged that several of the counts in the indictment referred to a single alleged felony, and should have been stated in one count. His contention that the assessors' accounts are not public records, but merely personal memoranda was argued against by District Attorney Lavelle.

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STRICT METHODS OF ADVERTISING CONVENTION IDEA

Publicity Men to Develop Scheme for Ascertaining Circulation Facts and for Making Flat Rate Charges Universal

BUILDING FUND BEGUN

BALTIMORE—Drastic rules for newspaper advertising that will bring all journals up to the standard set by the best ones are to be presented today for the consideration of the delegates of the Associated Advertising Clubs, in ninth annual convention here.

The plan, the details of which will be worked out through a committee, includes such points as follows:

Newspapers and periodicals to give the precise facts about circulation, its quantity, location and how secured.

To print advertisements of reliable concerns only, censored to exclude exaggeration.

To adopt the flat rate plan, without rebate or concession.

Bargain announcements to be only of legitimate low price offerings, excluding misleading claims of value.

Among the speakers of the Wednesday sessions were E. C. Tibbitts of Akron, O., who spoke on the subject of "The Advertising Agency," and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who spoke on the change in relation of buyer and seller in recent years, telling how the mutually advantageous idea has succeeded the sharp bargaining idea.

William Woodhead of California, the candidate for president at the Friday elections, is said to have raised more than \$20,000 in subscriptions toward an advertising building at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Time to Buy WHITE SHOES

You realize that—

white shoes are the most comfortable hot weather footwear.

But do you realize that—

it is hardly worth while to buy white shoes that will cause your taste to be questioned? We want to prove to you that the wearing of Thayer McNeil white shoes is a never-failing satisfaction.

In Canvas or Buckskin—high or low cut—with leather or rubber soles—in Colonial Pumps, Two and Three-Eyelet Ties, and the regulation "Low Cut" styles; each and every shoe has a distinction peculiarly its own.

The popular Plastic Last can also be secured in white

Remember, also, that wherever you may be, an order by telephone or mail will be instantly filled.

Thayer McNeil Company

48 Temple Place

15 West Street

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LOW-BELTED COAT FOR SUMMER

Made with fancy or plain collar

THE low-belted coat is the fashionable one for girls this summer and it is exceedingly attractive. There are a number of variations, as a matter of course, but this is among the prettiest. As it can be made with either a fancy or plain sailor collar and with a straight or cut-away peplum, it supplies all needs.

Wraps of this kind are made from ribbed silk and charmeuse satin, from serge, linen, pique and ratine and from various other fabrics.

In the picture, white serge is trimmed with collar and cuffs of embroidery. Black charmeuse satin would be handsome with collar and cuffs of rose color or blue, or black silk Bedford cord would be pretty with collar and cuffs of colored satin, while linen or pique could be made with collar and cuffs of contrasting color to make a good effect. The body portion of the coat is gathered at the lower edge, making a slight fulness, but the peplum is smooth.

For the 12-year size, the coat will require 5½ yards of material 27, 3¼ yards 36 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 18 inches wide for the collar and cuffs and 2½ yards of plaited ruffling.

The pattern of the coat (7875) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manhattan agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Bulgarian slides in metal, celluloid or fabric are exceedingly smart. They are usually five or six inches in length.



GOING AWAY OUTFIT OF BRIDE

Gowns that are both pretty and serviceable

AFTER the wedding gown has been chosen, the bride-elect turns her thoughts to the other costumes in her trousseau, and particularly to the traveling suit. Her choice of costumes will depend largely upon the plans for the first few days of the honeymoon. If she is going directly to the steamer for a trip across the ocean, she will wear a smart traveling suit of navy blue serge or the fashionable checkboard.

If the bride-elect does not care to wear the strictly tailored suit, she may select a more dressy costume in satin, taffeta or moire as the going away suit. These costumes are generally made in three pieces; the skirt is sure to be draped, but not elaborately, as the latest imported models are not showing as much drapery as the earlier ones. The waist will be quite transparent, fashioned from net or chiffon, mounted over a flesh-colored chiffon lining, and trimmed with lace and perhaps a bit of hand embroidery. The coat will be fashioned along jaunty, youthful lines. It will fasten with one or two buttons over the bust, and will be cut square across the front, the back deepening into tails reaching below the knees. It is rumored that the coat of this style will be fashionable for early fall—a comforting bit of news that should make the model a favorite with the summer brides.

Whether the bride-elect choose a suit of cloth or one of silk, she will find one of sponge cloth or linen very serviceable and comfortable, and more practical for general wear and tear during the summer months than either of the other two. As many of these suits are fashioned quite as elaborately as the cloth, and even silk, costumes, she need not hesitate to adopt one for her going away costume. The sponge cloth is now considered a little newer and a little more exclusive than the cotton ratine. This material is particularly attractive in the shell pink hue and in the olive shade, and always in the white and chamois. Some of the skirts are quite plain, others show a little drapery toward the side seam, and the most elaborate ones are draped in the front, leaving the rounded corners to reveal the ankle. The jackets are short, none of them reaching below the hip line; many have the cutaway peplum, others the bolero lines, and still others the square effect in the front, with dovetail to the back. A pretty soft finish is added to the jacket by a collar of embroidered batiste, either in white or with a bit of color in the flower of the embroidery.

Despite the fact that linen will wrinkle and crease many girls think there is nothing else so attractive on a hot summer day.

For the morning she will want several dainty frocks of the new cotton novelties, the alluring flowered crepes, the bordered voiles and the dainty figured muslins. These frocks are prettiest when they display a girlish simplicity. The skirt may be draped, trimmed with three narrow flounces in the popular three-tier fashion, or tucked, and the waist will be very soft and blousy, trimmed with a net or tulle fichu, a deep embroidered batiste sailor collar, or pretty lacey vest. The gown is almost sure to have a sash, and the newest sashes are made of printed cotton fabric, Bulgarian printed eponge or Pompadour or Dresden crepe, says a New York Tribune writer.

The line between the cotton frocks for the morning and afternoon is drawn more by the customs of the summer resort in which the bride may be living than by the laws of the fashion world. At Narragansett Pier, for instance, the girls wear the frilliest of lingerie frocks, big picture hats, clouded by veil of chiffon,

TRIED RECIPES

BRAISED BEEF

THREE pounds of beef from lower part of round or face of rump. Two thin slices fat salt pork, ½ teaspoon pepper-corns, ¼ cup each of carrots, turnips, onion and celery diced, salt and pepper. Wipe meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and brown in fat from pork. Place on trivet in baking pan, surround it with vegetables and add enough boiling water to cover bottom of pan. Cover closely and bake an hour and a quarter to a pound. Keep the oven temperature low enough so that the water does not boil. Serve with horseradish sauce.

DUTCH APPLE CAKE

Make a biscuit dough, adding 1 egg to 2 cups of flour and doubling the fat. Spread out in a layer ½ inch thick. Press pared slices of tart apples in parallel rows over the top. For the sauce make a lemon sauce and add to it 1 egg yolk to 1 cup of the sauce. When removed from the fire fold into this the beaten white.

LEMON PIE

One cup sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, whites of two eggs, few grains salt. Make syrup of sugar and water and cornstarch, boil five minutes, add to yolks of eggs slightly beaten, add butter and salt. Bake in crust which has been previously baked. Cover with meringue made of the whites of the eggs and sugar.—Philadelphia North American.

MEXICAN AJOQUESO

Boil three Spanish peppers and pass the tender pulp through a sieve. Fry a small onion and a clove of garlic, minced finely, in hot olive oil. Add the pepper pulp, a small piece of butter, salt, a dish of Tabasco, and a cupful of grated cheese. Stir as it heats, and add thin cream to make it of a consistency to pour nicely, and serve on slices of thin toast or small toasted saltines. To this may be added, if desired, a half cupful of bread crumbs, which serves to hold it together and keep it from being too thin. It is a nice luncheon dish as well. In making for the evening, the peppers may be prepared during the day, the pulp sifted and set aside ready for use.—The Epicure.

KITCHEN MAT

A rubber doormat or one of the cheaper cocoa fiber or heavy rope mats is elastic to the step. For that reason it is helpful to have one in the kitchen to stand upon when washing, ironing, or washing dishes.—Philadelphia Times.

CHOOSING THE PICNIC OUTFIT

Five requisites for a happy party

THERE are five requisites for the happiness of a picnic party—a perfect day, agreeable company, delicious edibles, easily handled paraphernalia and a good place for the feast.

One should not be beguiled by the picturesqueness of a woodland brookside, with its nodding ferns. That corner is the gathering place of the busy mosquito. A dry, shaded spot on the outskirts of a forest or under a big tree at the end of a meadow is an excellent selection.

As to company, each hostess must judge for herself, but as to edibles and paraphernalia perhaps a few hints may be welcome.

Here, as at home, the meal must be well balanced, writes a contributor to the New York Tribune. There is a tendency to carry too many sweets to the woodland spread. Plenty of sandwiches containing cheese, meat or egg mixtures should be taken along.

As to cakes, leave at home those that are likely to crumble or become sticky on the journey, such as layer cakes and eclairs.

Avoid all fruits that are so juicy they cannot be eaten with the hand. Many a person has thoughtlessly packed oranges in the picnic hamper, forgetting that finger bowls do not grow on trees. Bananas and apples and other dry fruits are more appropriate for such spreads.

If one possesses a refrigerator basket and can carry it without trouble, salads and other good things of a perishable nature can be taken to make the feast more attractive.

CHEESECLOTH BAGS SAVE TIME

Serve well in various ways in the kitchen

SMALL cheesecloth bags are frequently the means of saving much time in the kitchen and may be kept on hand in different sizes for different uses.

Made five or six inches square, with stout tapes run in the tops, they are useful for holding tomatoes when they are plunged for a moment into boiling water to loosen the skin.

In a smaller size cheesecloth bags can be used to cover the heads of asparagus while they are cooking. Protected in this way the heads are not easily crushed or broken, says the New York Sun.

Large cheesecloth bags can be kept on hand for jelly making in the summer. Jelly bags can be used more than once if they are boiled in water to which soda or borax is added until they are clean. They can be bleached almost white again if they are boiled with washing soda, but if they are clean the color of the jelly

which they strained will in no wise lessen their usefulness.

Soup vegetables can be put in cheesecloth bags and when the soup is done the vegetables can be lifted from it and chopped to serve in the stock as vegetable soup. If they are cooked loose with the soup meat and bones they are generally so cooked to pieces and so hidden among the bones that it is impossible to get them out in presentable shape.

Very small bags can be filled with seasoning mixture of herbs—parsley, thyme, bay, and other kitchen savories—and used to season broth, soup and other meat and vegetable dishes.

Wide-mouthed bags with long tapes, which can be tied about the outer edge of bowls or saucers, are useful for straining custards, jellies made with gelatine, sauces, and other liquids which must be strained to make them smooth. These bags should be made of coarse, wide-meshed cheesecloth.

WHAT ONE MAY GIVE THE BRIDE

Things that come within the \$5 limit

UNLESS one limits the price paid for wedding gifts to a certain amount, one is likely to be carried away by enthusiasm from time to time, to the tune of a good many generously spent dollars.

There are many beautiful and useful and distinctive gifts which can be bought under the \$5 limit. If the bride is of a sentimental turn of mind and dislikes exchanging her gifts, try to choose something which will not be duplicated or which, if duplicated, will still be useful. And always choose the present with some knowledge of the bride's tastes and needs in view.

If you are willing to have your gift exchanged, make sure beforehand that there is no reason to prevent an easy and satisfactory exchange, both to the shopkeeper and the bride.

As for choosing something which the bride is sure to like, that is sometimes difficult. Some young women with strong opinions and a distinct notion of what they want their house to look like after they have settled it have been really made miserable by the necessary presence of some kindly sent gift in their living room. If the giver avoids certain things she runs little risk of giving anything which will be really disliked.

Pictures, for instance, are a bad choice unless something really wonderful can be given. For \$5, of course, a very good carbon print of some standard work of art could be bought and well framed. But perhaps the bride does not like the "Age of Innocence," or Whistler's famous mother or any other choice which you might make.

Among the suitable \$5 limit gifts are any of the attractive wicker lamps in the shops. Occasionally, at a sale, a \$5 lamp large enough to serve in living

room or sitting room can be found; one for a dressing table or bedroom stand can always be had for \$4. These lamps are finished in mahogany and some of them have mahogany bases; they are also finished in various shades of brown and green enamel and stain and some are enameled white.

The shades are faced with silk or cretonne, which gives the lamp a definite color value, so know something about the color scheme for the house you are helping to furnish before you send the lamp. A white enameled one with cretonne of blue, pink, green or yellow, as the case might be, would be lovely in almost any house, for almost any house boasts one bedroom with white enameled woodwork and hangings and furnishings in white and blue, pink, green or yellow, as the case may be.

If you want to give something which will not be duplicated do not give a small cut glass dish. Few persons possess more cut glass than they want, but on the other hand few displays of wedding gifts are without several cut glass dishes of a size suitable for jelly and pickles, says the New York Press.

A small glass cream pitcher decorated with silver deposit, not the smallest size, but one large enough to hold cream for berries or cereal or dessert, is somewhat unusual, and can be had for \$3 or \$4. For \$5, too, a cream and sugar set that is worth while can sometimes be had, and few homes are too generously supplied with cream and sugar sets, useful on the breakfast and luncheon table and at afternoon tea.

Books are a good choice only if you know the deficiencies in the bride's library and know her tastes; an electric flatiron or toaster is a labor-saving gift of value which comes within the limit; a card case, fan or change purse would make an acceptable personal gift, and there are many other interesting and attractive articles which come within the limits of the \$5 gift.

JELLY COVERS

It is wasteful to leave jelly uncovered to mold. Cutting rounds of paper and dipping them in egg is tedious and eggs are expensive. Melted paraffin is good, but costly. You can save both time and money by buying special jelly protectors cut from heavy parchment paper prepared ready for use. Postage prepaid, they can be bought for 10 cents a hundred.—Mothers Magazine.

PRETTY DRESSING

Several large leaves of lettuce rolled tightly and kept cold make an attractive fish garnish, says the Philadelphia North American. Cut the leaves into one half inch pieces. These make pretty pale green rosettes, which, mingled with small pieces of parsley and sliced egg, make a very pretty dressing.

COLOR FEATURE MADE A STUDY

Considered as a condiment of dress

COLOR as a feature of summer gowns is a fascinating study. We Americans are prone to accept certain theories about clothes, to invest these theories with the second authority of tradition, and to finish by regarding them as absolute formulas not to be questioned.

One of these traditions we have told in the brief but pungent phrase: "Red looks so hot in summer!" We have been saying that with an air of calm finality for years. It doesn't seem to have made any difference that, season after season, we have been proving the contrary of this bold statement, says a New York Times writer.

We have put up red and white marquees on our lawns for garden parties. We have added broad awnings of red and white to our country house verandas. We put red cushions in the willow furnishings of those verandas. And all the time that we were indulging in these and other uses of the color we have kept on repeating our formula: "Red looks so hot in summer!"

The theory had so unquestioned a place in the feminine stock of beliefs that there has been a tremendous head-shaking this spring over the decree that bright tints were to dominate the hot weather color scheme. Women declared that it was all very well to talk of such a thing in April and May, but—well! We should see how impossible it would be when the blazing summer sun—and so forth.

The summer sun is almost at its height now, and it is fast dissipating this particular prejudice. The fact is that brilliancy of color is quite as legitimate in hot weather as curry is in blazing India, or highly seasoned dishes in Mexico and other tropical countries.

What is of real importance to us is to know how we can use this highly valuable "condiment of dress," color, so as to achieve the best result. The safest way to use color in summer is as a seasoning for white. We have always tacitly recognized this by carrying gay parasols with white frocks, by wearing brilliant blazer coats with tennis and outfit suits; in fact, by accenting white generally with some touch of keen, clear color.

That is precisely what we are doing again this year; but we are doing it

RUSSIAN STYLES

The Russian form is coming quickly back in favor, for not only coats, but blouses, says the Philadelphia Times. It will be remembered as extra long, and fastened down the left side from the shoulder to some 20 inches or so below the waist.

Braid is almost essential to the Russian coat, but then braid is hardly necessary to any smart walking costume, whether serge, cloth, silk or fancy fabric. On the blouse the part of braid is played by lace or some fancy trimming, following the perpendicular lines that are such a feature of any garment cut a la Russe.

DELFT DESIGNS

The combination of Delft blue and natural-colored linen is always in good taste, and is especially attractive in table appointments for summer use, says the Newark News. There are pleasing designs in the Delft suitable for doilies, runners, scarfs, pillow covers and tablecloths. The mercerized silk or flax will be found quite as attractive as the silk and it has the advantage of wearing better.

CLEAR DRIPPING

When pouring hot fat into a basin add to it an equal quantity of boiling water, says the Jamestown Gazette. This will make any piece of meat or gristle in the fat sink to the bottom, and dripping treated in this way will always turn out beautifully white and clear.

Finest Quality **Whittemore's** Shoe Polishes Largest Variety

"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "French Gloss," 10c. "STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c. "QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. and 25c. "ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

WHITEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

By Following Monitor Advertising the Buyer Learns to Become Increasingly More Proficient in Supplying the Daily Needs

More economic methods of manufacturing have been devised whereby the present generation is far better clothed, housed and fed than was the preceding. Great though the advance has been, it would not have been possible but for the force of advertising, which has produced a demand great enough to permit of the manufacturing of those products in thousands and millions. Furniture of a style once rarely used even in castles is now in general use. By telling us the advantages to be gained by a use of better methods the advertiser has advanced civilization.

Do you know where the best crepes are manufactured—or the best woollens? Those who follow daily newspaper advertising have it in their power to put the knowledge gleaned through the intentional reading of advertisements to the practical purpose of daily buying where the greatest advantage and satisfaction will result. If you have not been a reader of Monitor advertisements, would it not be well to begin with a survey of the advertisements in this issue?

FOR A BRIDESMAID'S LUNCHEON

Palatable Compound of Chicken and Tongue

THE materials required for this very delicious luncheon or supper dish are as follows, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. A medium-sized stewing chicken, ¼ pound boiled tongue sliver very thin, ¼ pound boiled ham, two or three eggs, pound hard, one box prepared plain gelatin, spices and seasoning to taste.

After cleaning the chicken and removing the feet, cover it with cold water and let it boil gently until the meat is ready to fall from the bones. Remove the chicken from the pot and add to the liquor a couple of bay leaves, spices and seasoning. Season it rather strongly. Let the liquor simmer with the lid off while the other things are being prepared.

Remove all bones, skin, fat and gristle from the fowl. Cut the white meat in fairly large pieces and put the dark meat, together with the boiled ham, through the meat grinder, using the coarsest knife. Cut away all the fat from the sliced tongue and slice the hard-boiled eggs.

Now butter slightly a square deep pan or mold and on the bottom arrange a few slices of tongue and eggs symmetrically, as this will be the top when turned out. Dissolve the gelatin in a

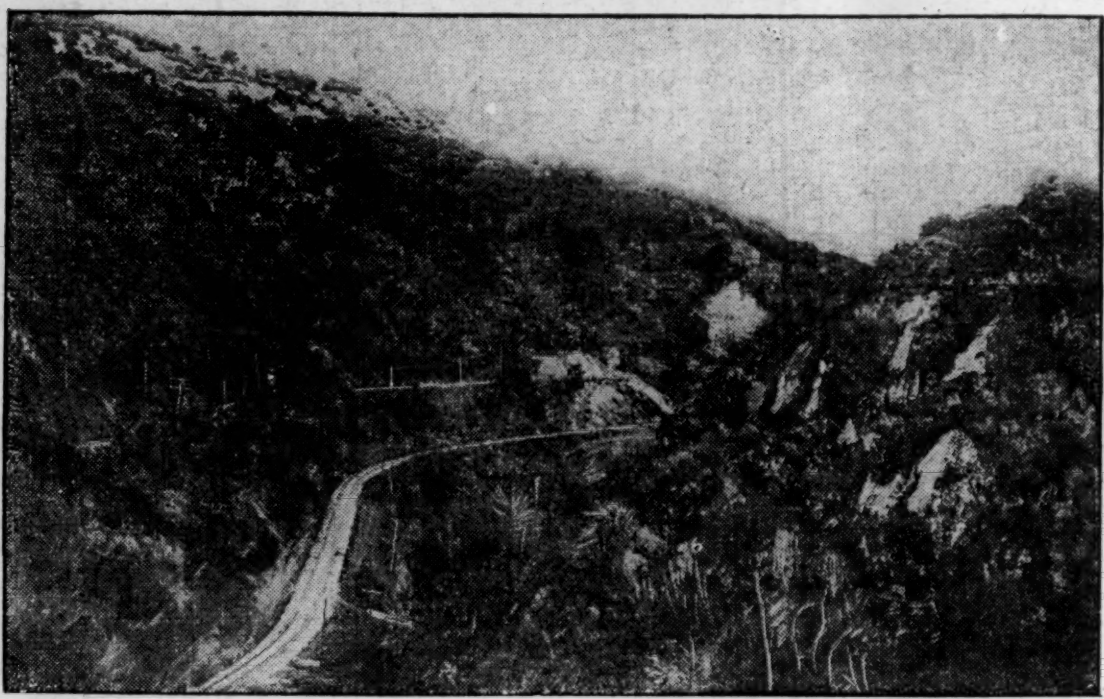
little water, according to the directions given on every package. Add the liquor, which should by this time be reduced to about a pint.

Now start to fill up the mold. Put a layer of the white meat, then the ground-up dark meat and ham; scatter the slices of egg and the rest of the tongue through it all and add the liquor as you go along, taking care to get it in before the gelatin starts to harden. Cover closely and stand in a cool place until the gelatin sets, then put it in the refrigerator.

It is as well to make this the day before it is intended to be used. When ready to serve turn out the jelly on a platter garnished with lettuce or cress and hard-boiled eggs or slices of lemon. Loosen it around the sides with a knife if it is inclined to stick. Serve in thin slices cut with a very sharp knife. This will keep for quite a long time and makes a delicious sandwich.

To remove hot water marks from polished tables make a thin paste with salad oil and salt, place it on the mark, and there let it remain for an hour or so. Then rub well with a soft duster.

PRETTY SPOT ON LOS GATOS DRIVE TO THE SEA



(Photo by Wagner, Los Gatos, Cal.)

Canyon half a mile above town of Los Gatos, Cal., through which railroad runs parallel with highway

STONE ROAD TO LINK COAST AND LOS GATOS, CAL.

State Will Macadamize Canyon Bed for 27 Miles, Affording Easy Grades and Scenic Way for Motoring and Driving

RAILROAD ALONGSIDE

LOS GATOS, Cal.—Near the western limits of the famous Santa Clara valley, in a natural amphitheater formed by the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains, lies Los Gatos, affectionately called the "Gem City" by the people of the entire valley.

Through the tree-clad canyon runs a delightful road, whose easy grades and fine road-bed make motoring or driving to the seaside a pleasure and many avail themselves of this opportunity to take their family to the coast for the day. The road is to be macadamized the entire length, a distance of 27 miles, and will be known as the state highway and maintained by state funds. The railroad runs parallel with the highway and connects Los Gatos with the coast towns. Another scenic way that has become famous and which offers a delightful panoramic view of the valley on one side and the mountain gorge and arroyos with a glimpse of the bay in the distance on the other, is the 27 mile drive.

On the other side Los Gatos is surrounded by thousands of orchards and ranches, whose fertile area grows all kinds of fruit—citrus and deciduous—and grain, without irrigation. Fruit grown in this region is unsurpassed for fineness of grain, flavor and sugar and always brings the highest price in the market. The most important industry of this vicinity, is fruit raising, followed closely by the poultry business, beekeeping and dairying. Across the valley, whose average width is 15 miles, lies Mt. Hamilton, crowned by the stately domes of the Lick observatory. Here graduate instruction is offered by the astronomers in connection with the investigations in which they are engaged. This observatory has made a record for itself during the quarter of a century it has been established by making leading discoveries in the astronomical world.

The road leading to this interesting place is scientifically constructed and although it is 4200 feet above mean sea-level the grades are so easy that even inexperienced automobile drivers find no difficulty whatever in making the run up and back. Freer access is allowed to this observatory than to any other observatory of note in the world.

Other educational advantages are near. Stanford University is but 16 miles away and the transportation facilities are so good that students commute. The University of the Pacific is only 12 miles distant and the State Normal school only 10. A unique school for boys in which this vicinity takes great pride is the Montezuma Home Ranch school. The boys seem not to realize that it is a school, for much of the instruction is given out of doors and the shops, gardens, agricultural and engineering courses afford enjoyment for young America rather than work. This school provides a home for many boys from the metropolis. A new well-equipped and accredited high school and good grammar schools make the educational advantages of Los Gatos of the best. The visitor invariably is impressed by the sea of blossoms in the spring. Acres upon acres and miles upon miles of fragrant fruit blossoms are seen. The altitude here affords a wide view of the valley.

Later the process of curing the fruit is another attractive feature. Large trays filled with luscious fruit are placed side by side over great stretches of ground until it looks like a huge purple carpet. A great deal of the choice fruit that is not dried is canned. The output from one of the canneries here is approximately about 3,000,000 quarts, and it requires about 400 people to take care of this fruit. Los Gatos is connected with other towns and cities by a network of steam and electric railways. It is within an hour and a quarter run from San Francisco, by rail, and two hours by motor. Good climate is its foremost asset.

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Suits that were	\$45.00	\$59.50	\$65.00	\$110.00 to \$140.00
Reduced to...	29.75	35.00	39.50	45.00

Positively the Most Beautiful Suits in Boston

MONITOR IN GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

Paper Is Handled at Centrally Located Hudson Valley Railway News Stand



Attractive front of Glens Falls car station has the Monitor among publications displayed

TIMBER SALE MADE TO AVERT ANY MONOPOLY

Graham Lumber Company Buys Fifty Million Feet on Stump in Arizona—Flumes for Getting Out Cut Must Be Open

LOCAL MARKET SUPPLY

WASHINGTON—In a sale of 50 million feet of national forest timber to the Mount Graham Lumber Company, of Thatcher, Ariz., a contract has been entered into which, Forester Graves says, contains effective safeguards against possible monopoly. The timber is located on the Mount Graham division of the Crook national forest and flumes will be constructed by the company for taking the lumber from the mountain into Gila valley. Under the terms of the sale these flumes, which will form an outlet for the Mount Graham range timber generally, are to be available for the use of the government or of any other purchasers from the government.

The timber contracted for consists chiefly of Douglas fir and Engelmann spruce, with small quantities of western yellow pine, white fir, and Mexican white pine. The initial price of \$2 per thousand feet board measure is subject to readjustment in accordance with market values at the end of three years, the contract period extending over six years.

A feature of the sale is the fact that the lumber will be used solely to supply the needs of the local market, which consists in part of the agricultural districts developed along the Gila river, but chiefly of the larger copper mines at Globe, Clifton and Morenci. This market has hitherto been supplied almost exclusively by lumber produced on the northern Pacific coast, shipped by steamer to San Pedro, Cal., and thence inland over the Southern Pacific.

ite to win, was sent down to a dog which was fourth in choice last February.

Petition Filed

Lizzie M. Blake and Helen M. Talbot filed a petition in the supreme court during the day against Kita M. Seagrave, Louise M. Squire and the Ladies Kennel Association of Massachusetts, seeking a writ of mandamus to compel their recognition by the defendants as president and secretary respectively of the organization.

They allege that they received a majority of the votes at the annual election in May, but that President Seagrave of the association is said to have allowed proxies to be voted and counted, and declared herself president and the other defendant secretary.

Mrs. Seagrave, in an interview last evening, maintained that she had been properly elected. Mrs. Squire declined to make any comment.

ROUND HOUSE CONTRACT LET WICHITA, Kan.—A contract for building the new Santa Fe roundhouse between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth street has been let. The roundhouse will have 12 stalls. The total cost of contemplated improvements is \$300,000.

BRIGHTON HIGH HOLDS ITS CLASS DAY EXERCISES

Program Includes an Oration by Esther L. Carley and Reading of the History of the Class by Lenti K. Leinonen

SONG BY LUCY H. NASH

Class day exercises will be held at Brighton high school this afternoon, and followed by an assembly. The program will open with an orchestral selection followed by the class history read by Lenti K. Leinonen. The class poem is to be given by Arthur L. Swanson. Ada L. Richards will give several piano compositions and Esther L. Carley the oration of the day. Myra J. Clark is to make the class prophecy. Helen A. Cole will read the will. The class song is to be given by Lucy H. Nash.

The officers of the class are: President, John F. Finnegan; vice-president, Joseph F. Burke; treasurer, Melville M. Ames; secretary, Bessie E. Morgan. The class day officers are: First Marshal, Herbert H. Baxter; second marshal, Melville M. Ames; third marshal, Joseph F. Burke; executive committee, Melville M. Ames; Josephine E. Elbery, Helen A. Cole, Herbert H. Baxter, Helen L. Donovan, and John F. Finnegan, ex-officio. The class matrons are Marietta F. Allen, Cornelia H. Stone and F. Elizabeth Sullivan.

Dorchester high school held its class day exercises yesterday afternoon. The program included addresses by James E. Thomas, headmaster, and Edmund J. Dempsey, class president.

Class prophecies were read by Florence Dey, Kathleen M. Rordian, Alan B. Campbell, Paul F. Whetton and William B. Bliss. "Mrs. Oakley's Telephone" and "Miss Civilization," one-act plays, were given. The cast consisted of Dorothy Abbott, Priscilla Alden, Emily S. Steele, Elizabeth G. Knapp, Elizabeth Furber, Warren T. Kephart, Leo W. Higgins, Frederick P. Stephens and George T. Curley.

The class officers are Edmund J. Dempsey, president; Frances E. Karcher, vice-president; Eunice S. A. Coyle, secretary; Sidney van Uin, treasurer. The class day committee comprised Almon W. Spaulding, Katherine M. Blunt, Sylvia F. Meadows, Charlotte J. Tougas, Everett A. Ham, Ralston B. Smythe and Frederick H. Stephens.

NINTH REGIMENT ENDS CELEBRATION

Celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of the Ninth Infantry, M. V. M., closed with a full dress review on Boston Common under command of Col. Edward L. Logan last evening at sunset. On arriving at Rowe's wharf in the afternoon after a day's outing at Point of Pines, the three battalions marched to the Common by way of city hall, where they were reviewed by Mayor Fitzgerald. Veterans of the Civil War turned out and rode in automobiles. Other veterans of the "Old Ninth" joined the regiment on the Common. There were 508 officers and men who made the trip.

CENTRAL PACIFIC DENIED AS FACTOR

SAN FRANCISCO—President William Sproule of the Southern Pacific railroad, who returned on Wednesday from New York, said that the Central Pacific is no longer a factor in the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific dissolution plans which are to be presented to the United States court in St. Paul today.

Mr. Sproule said his principal business in the East had been to obtain new capital, pursuant to the plan under which application was recently made to the California railroad commission for authority to obtain a loan of \$30,000,000.

SIMMONS SENIORS AT LUNCH Senior luncheon in connection with commencement week at Simmons college was held in South hall at 1 o'clock today.

HAND WEAVING IS SHOWN AT ARTS AND CRAFTS

It is about eight years since Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Talbot of Lincoln, R. I., began experiments with a hand loom in the attic of Hearstside, and today the result of those experiments, entered into merely as a pastime, may be seen at the shop of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts where a varied exhibit of the Hearstside product is on view until June 22. The specimens of hand weaving shown here possess an individuality which easily distinguishes them from more ordinary work and which will repay careful inspection.

Workmanship, which even to those versed in the art of hand weaving seems admirable; colors at once unusual and pleasing, designs that hark back to the days of our great-grandparents, having been copied from old samples, others that show originality but nevertheless remain true to old-time ideas of what was proper in hand woven products—all this gives the display a value and charm which is calling forth enthusiastic comment from many others than those of New England birth.

The exhibits include pillow covers, lunch sets, towels, pin cushions, curtains, bedspreads, bags and rugs. In addition to their intrinsic beauty the articles possess a durability which more than triples their value. But description of their appearance is useless; even photographs give no adequate idea of what these hand woven products are like.

Those who have visited Hearstside are allowed to see the attic looms at work, many of the looms having been hauled out of neighboring attics, wood sheds and cellars and put to use in the attic at Hearstside after the workers there had proved that hand weaving in the twentieth century was worth while.

These visitors afterwards speak one and all of the enthusiasm which animates the original revivers of the industry and of the unceasing effort to make the work faultless as well as pleasing in color and design. Proof of this is instanced in the fact that not a single piece submitted by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot for the exhibit here was rejected by the jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts.

DRY DOCK EXPERT IS TO BE SELECTED FOR VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Vancouver is seeking a dry dock expert. He will be selected by a special committee of the civic harbor and improvements committee, and the harbor and navigation committee of the Board of Trade, that was appointed recently.

At a joint meeting Alderman Ramsay explained that he understood that there were two companies in the field for the drydock subsidy. He proposed that an expert be employed to go into the situation and advise the committees.

H. A. Stone thought it necessary to find out the standing of the companies. He understood that they were proposing to build docks of only 10,000 tons capacity, which would be too small for such vessels as the Niagara or the Empress of Russia.

Secretary Blair of the Board of Trade thought that the government was not willing to subsidize a dock unless it was commercially useful.

TROOPS SECURED FOR FLAG DAY

WASHINGTON—Congressmen Deitrick and Mitchell Wednesday obtained consent from Major-General Wood to assign troops to march in the Flag day parade at Boston on June 14.

COLONEL BENTON ANNOUNCES GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDACY

Affirming his faith in the Republican party, Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont formally announces his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor in a statement made public today. Mr. Benton contested for this nomination last fall but was defeated by Joseph Walker of Brookline, who has since joined the Progressive party.

No Democratic gubernatorial candidate has yet taken the field, but it is expected in political circles that Lieut-

MR. GARY DENIES STEEL DEALS STIFLE TRADE

Chairman of Corporation Tells of Contracts Made With Firms Bought Out, in His Testimony

NEW YORK—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was asked on Wednesday by government counsel in the suit to dissolve the corporation to explain alleged contracts with competitors, under which they agreed to stay out of the steel business.

The witness was asked to reconcile them with the policy of "fostering competition." He also was asked to explain remarks attributed to him in the minutes of the finance committee of the corporation that he would rather keep the Shelby Tube Company under the control of the corporation than buy it out.

Judge Gary explained that on general principles he did not approve of the contracts referred to.

"I don't think as a director I was so careful in those days as I am now," he said. Under one contract the owners of the United Steel Company, acquired by the corporation, agreed to stay out of the steel business for 10 years. Another pact imposed similar conditions upon the owners of the Oliver iron ore properties and a third required William Reis, president of the National Steel Company, before it was taken over, to stay out of the steel business for three years.

Judge Gary was sure that he had not uttered the words attributed to him in regard to the Shelby Tube Company, which the corporation subsequently took over.

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Filene's

MEN'S SUITS \$29.50 At the New Price of

THIS Sale is directed at men who want the very best made-ready suits they can buy. Why? We are not going to wait until next year or the year after to make this the Men's Store of New England. 176 Suits from Regular Stocks Regular \$35, \$38, \$40, \$42 and \$45 values, at \$29.50 (Second Floor)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company

WORK AIM AT REED COLLEGE

Portland (Ore.) Institution Glorifying in Freedom From Tradition, Seeks to Meet Needs of Northwest and Concentrates on Efficient Teaching and Scholarship

PORTLAND, Ore.—Reed College, recently established in Portland, is the result of the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon G. Reed to render lasting service to the Northwest and particularly to Portland.

Both were natives of Massachusetts who came to Portland 60 years ago when Oregon was an undeveloped and unsettled territory. Their deep and earnest interest in the future welfare of Portland made them desirous of leaving their accumulated fortune for the establishment—to use the words of Mrs. Reed's will—of "an institution of learning, having for its object the increase and diffusion of practical knowledge . . . and the promotion of literature, science and art."

An endowment of about \$3,000,000 was provided by the founders; and in 1909 the trustees began their work of carrying out the terms of the bequest. A campus was chosen at East Moreland, in the suburbs of Portland, comprising more than 80 acres. Dr. William Tru-

font Foster, professor of English at Bowdoin College, was chosen president in June, 1910. Under his direction the college curriculum has been formulated and the college organization perfected. It is of interest to note that the elective system recently adopted in some courses at Harvard and recommended by President Lowell for all courses, was inaugurated at Reed at its opening.

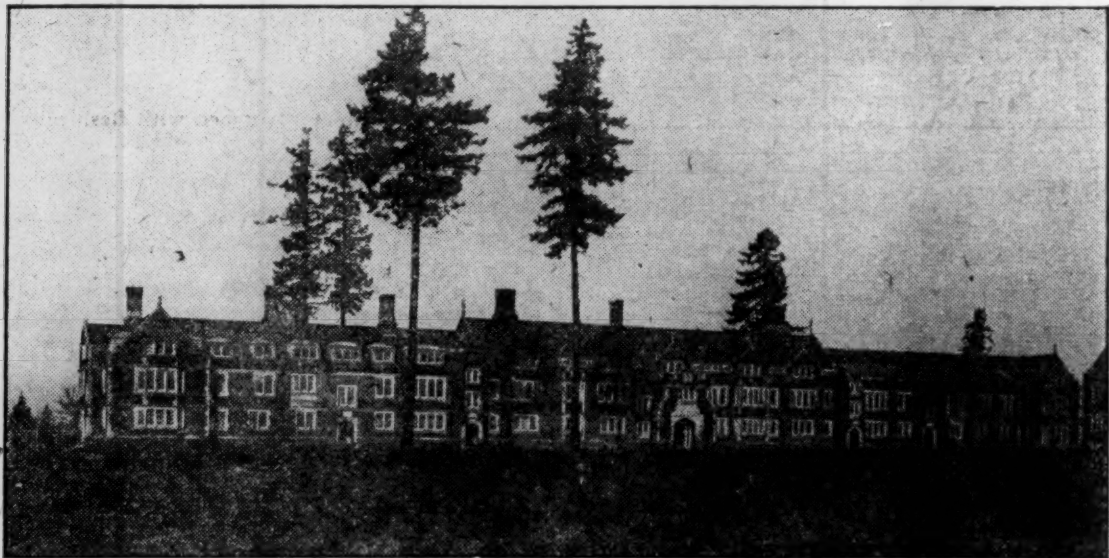
The college has many special features, one of the most interesting of which is that branch of social ethics called neighborhood progress. Conditions of housing, sanitation, child labor, etc., are studied with the intention of helping the student to see for himself what constitutes the "neighborhood problem" and its possible improvement.

Reed College today glories in its freedom from traditions. Its chief aim is to study the particular needs of Portland and the Pacific Northwest so that each department will serve the community practically and effectively.

The college limits the number of stu-

dents in the interests of efficiency. Believing that the presence of those not fully qualified to pursue college work or those lacking earnestness of purpose would inevitably hinder the progress of him who had requisite qualities, Reed College at the beginning of its career denied admittance to preparatory, conditioned or special students. Of the 263 students who applied for admission in the first class all but 50 were declined. Twenty-four applied for advanced standing and were declined because the college desired only a freshman class.

Socially, athletically and historically Reed College has no standing, although every student is encouraged to take part in some athletic work, and the percentage of students who do so is considerably larger than in most colleges. Reed plainly states, however, that it has no purpose to excel in intercollegiate athletics, fraternities, sororities and the various diversions of "college life." Students of Reed go there for college work and those whose habits are consistent with this purpose are welcomed. The aim of its pioneer founders is being carried out in the whole atmosphere of the college, which is conducted for the benefit of those whose chief desire is efficient teaching and high scholarship.



(Angelus Photo Company, Portland, Ore.)

Main dormitory, Reed College, Portland, Ore., which has followed collegiate Gothic architecture adopted by Princeton for its newer dormitories

HARDWOOD FOREST REGION OF WISCONSIN MADE INTO FARMS

Development Undertaken in Tract of Jump and Yellow River Valleys Now Being Cleared Includes School to Instruct Colonists from Cities in Agriculture

MINNEAPOLIS, Min.—In the valleys of the Jump and Yellow rivers, in north central Wisconsin, once stood a noble hardwood forest. Towering hard maples, glistening birches and spreading rock elms stretched their branches into the sunshine and shadow and sank their roots deep into the rich clay loam. Year by year their growth was added to and they came to be more and more desired by the lumberman who was to turn this forest into "cut-over lands."

Then, for years after the passing of the lumber camps, thousands upon thousands of acres of this rich, fertile land lay idle, until some pioneer, more hardy than his fellows, would start a home—modest at first, with only a few acres cleared by laborious "grubbing"—and would soon discover that the remarkable fertility of the land, after it was cleared, more than repaid him for all the labor and hardship of clearing.

In Taylor county, Wisconsin, near the flourishing little town of Gilman, and in the valleys of the Jump and Yellow rivers is a broad tract of this hardwood land. It is, perhaps, the most fertile part of the entire hardwood district. Its location as to markets is unique—Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Superior, Milwaukee, Chicago, are but a few hours away. Watered by numerous brooks

and springs it is an ideal dairy country.

Recognizing and appreciating the possibilities of a country like this, a group of men have associated themselves together to develop 60,000 acres into dairy farms of 80 acres each. These men are all students of economics and men of practical experience. They feel that the problem of the farm is one deserving of the most careful, intelligent and expert attention.

They have, as a result of their study and experience, entered upon their undertaking of the development of these 80-acre farms, with the following definite objects in view:

To build a substantial, thrifty, progressive community which will endeavor to maintain high economic and social standards and to show the great possibilities of the agricultural industry.

To attract the boys and girls to the farm and to keep them there by making farm life attractive, and thus by subtracting from the number of non-producers and adding to the producers, help to reduce the "high cost of living."

To encourage the conservation of human resources as well as the natural resources of the soil.

To help solve some of the great economic, sociological and educational problems which confront the farmer, thus

indirectly aiding in the problem of the overcrowded city.

To increase the productivity of the land by the application of the simple, practical and expert methods such as will be within the reach of the average farmer.

To aid in developing a self-reliant, thrifty, honest people as the nation's greatest asset, and utilizing, in that development, the transformation of unused lands into productive, profit-paying resources.

To provide a special market for the products of these farms by the adoption of the best methods and by the establishment of a clearing-house whose trade mark will be stamped only on produce that will grade according to the prescribed standard.

To emphasize the value of social life on the farm, and to establish churches and schools which will be helpful in surrounding the farm with wholesome environment.

To dignify the profession of farming and to place in young people an ambition for rugged, wholesome employment.

Machines Do Clearing

These farms are being cleared by heavy power machinery—100-horsepower stump pullers being employed. These machines, which weigh over 50 tons each, pull the stumps within a radius of 800 feet, using heavy wire cable. The stumps are dragged from the point where they are pulled, up to the machine, where they are picked up by a derrick or crane and swung to a pile to a height of 40 feet for disposal.

After a portion of each farm is cleared, farm buildings will be erected and fences built and all will then be ready for the farmer to take up the work. He will have been supplied with a goodly stock of cows, horses, pigs and sheep and also with all necessary farming equipment. He will, if he so desires, be given 10 years in which to pay for all this.

When the entire tract of 60,000 acres is fully developed, it is expected a community of over 3000 people will have been established. Neighbors will be not more than a quarter of a mile apart, good roads will traverse the tract in every direction, and a community or "neighborhood" atmosphere will be developed for maintenance.

To attract the young people of the community and to encourage practical and expert farming and for the teaching of domestic science and economics as applied to the problems of the farm, plans are being made for the establishment of a self-sustained agricultural school in the section where this project is being worked out. Ten thousand acres have been purchased and set aside as an endowment for the institution. The undertaking, if attended with success, may do much toward solving the "back to the land" problem.

CITY'S VALUATION IS INCREASED

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—The assessors have finished their work and announced that they had added \$2,798,000 to the total assessed valuation, which will bring it this year to about \$35,000,000.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

NAUTICAL TERMS

Since "port" and "starboard" on our ships will be "right" and "left" hereafter, "Landlubbers" may avoid the slips. That have roused the sailors' laughter. And perhaps in another year or two we'll be told that a steamship has a "Downstairs" and an "Up" and a "basement," too.

And a front and back "plazza."

CRITICISM

Betimes the fairest virtues may Arouse the envious tongue: It is the fruitful tree at which The sticks and stones are flung.

The esteem in which are held objects associated with men and women who really do things is such that Sir Isaac Newton's house in England, now offered for sale, will no doubt bring a better price than could be assured for a perfectly new house, of the same size and character, with all the modern improvements, and in which no occupant had yet set foot.

AFTER COLLEGE, WHAT?

When a graduate's bump of esteem is such There is naught that can change or move it, And he's sure he is wiser than other men, His post-graduate course commences when He starts out in the world to prove it.

Mr. Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the eminent English actor, who was among the recipients of the King's recent honors, will no doubt always deem it a happy day on which he became a knight.

HAPPINESS

Betimes it is difficult, quite, to term Just what would insure the most of joy: The office boy envies the head of the firm, The head of the firm, the office boy.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

OTTAWA CITIZEN—The advantages and the growing appeal of the clean

newspaper are becoming increasingly evident. There are many signs to show that the reading public are demanding from the press a distinctly higher standard in every particular.

People want facts, and not subsidized opinions. They want decency and reliability in the advertising columns and not sensational and harmful patent medicine advertisement copy as bait to catch the unwary. They want fair treatment of public questions upon their merits, and not a partisan bias. That this demand is both real and strong was acknowledged by several speakers in the last meeting of the Canadian Press Association in Toronto.

Much of the power of the press has been sacrificed by newspapers not having sought to serve always the truth and the common good. It cannot be regained until the confidence of the people has once again been secured by the elimination of sensational and unreliable advertising and partisan statement. When this can be accomplished, and the newspaper stands and speaks always for the public interest, its power will be greater than ever before.

In these days of publicity the value of publicity must depend upon its being believed by those who read. Character counts surely in a public journal quite as much as in a private individual.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.—Between 4 and 5 per cent of the total population of California now owns a motor car of some kind, and last year nearly \$67,000,000 was spent for machines, of which there are more than 107,000 registered in the state. As the growth of registration has steadily advanced every month of the year since June 1, 1912, to the same date this year, it is evident that the cry of hard times which the professional calamity howler has tried to make has had no influence on the purchase of automobiles, as the registration in May of this year was 1040 more machines than in May of last year. Favorable climate and good roads unquestionably have much to do with the general use of automobiles in this state; but if the state were not rich and growing wealthier every day, there would be no such investment of so much money as has been spent for automobiles in the last year. It indicates prosperity, comfort and improved transportation and business facilities.

NEW YORK PRESS—The American Protective Tariff League fears the new tariff will cost this country more than the civil war. We are far from being out of entire sympathy with the general economic principles that the league advocates, but we don't see just how it is possible at this stage of the tariff developments to estimate whether that measure will cost the American people hundreds of millions more or hundreds of millions less than the billions and billions which, directly and indirectly, have been the price thus far paid by us for the civil war. We don't see how it is possible to say with absolute certainty that the new tariff will cost the American people anything. It may not cost them a copper cent. It may be better for them than the tariff we now have. It may be better for them than any tariff we ever had. Instead of costing them a heavy price, it may bring them fabulous returns. It may do one

thing, or it may do the other thing. It may be good or it may be bad. The only way to find out is to try it. But whichever it is to be and whatever it is to do—whether it is to be a national blessing or a national curse—it is up to the Democratic party to give us the new tariff and it is not the proper business of any public influence to try to restrain the Democratic government from giving us that tariff. It was voted at the polls. If popular government means anything, what is voted at the polls must be put into effect by the party that carries the election. The Democratic party carried the country overwhelmingly. It made so clean a sweep that it carried offices hardly anybody knew existed until it was discovered that after generations they had fallen into Democratic hands. The Democrats got the White House. They got the House of Representatives. They got the Senate. They got states East and West, North and South. They literally cleaned up the country from one end to the other. It makes no difference that the Democratic party did not poll a majority of the vote of the nation. It won the election. It won it more completely than any election ever before was won. It won it on the issue of this very tariff reduction that we are now getting. That is our system of government—that the winning party gets the government to carry out its pledges, whether it has the government by three quarters of the national vote, or half the vote, or only a third of the vote.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

THE DRAMA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Charles Frohman, who has been completing his plans for the autumn season at the Duke of York's, has arranged a combination which will be of the greatest interest to all playgoers. "The Legend of Leonora," a comedy in three acts by J. M. Barrie, will be produced with Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sir John Hare as the principal characters. This is the first play to fill an evening's bill Mr. Barrie has written since "What Every Woman Knows" achieved its success at the same theater, and it is the first time Mrs. Campbell has been associated with a Barrie play, though Sir John Hare appeared as the Earl of Carlton in "Little Mary." It is said that this latest work of Mr. Barrie's differs in idea and treatment from anything the author has yet given us.

Another interesting announcement is that Miss Lillah McCarthy and Granville Barker will open their season at the St. James theater with a new play by Bernard Shaw, entitled "Androcles and the Lion." Mr. Barker had intended to give a revival of "Macbeth," but the popularity of "The Great Adventure" makes Henry Ainley's presence at the Kingsway a necessity, so "Macbeth" under Mr. Barker's management, will be seen some day in the near future.

During their stay in Paris, Sir Charles

Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore made arrangements for an important season of French plays to be given at the New theater this summer with Mme. Jeannette Granier, who will appear in "L'Habit Vert," by De Fiers and Caillavet. This play has had the greatest success in Paris during the past season. Following Mme. Granier, Mme. Simone will be seen in Henry Bernstein's "Le Secret"; and it is hoped that later M. Guity and Mlle. Lydes, with the company from the Paris Vaudeville, will continue the season.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Margaret Anglin will play "Electra" instead of "Medea" at the open-air theater Berkeley, Sept. 6. Shortly afterward Miss Anglin will open her Shakespearean season in San Francisco.

Subscribers of the Pabst Theater Corporation, Milwaukee, which gives performances in German, met the deficit this year of \$17,000. About 91,000 persons paid \$53,000 to see the plays.

"The Mexican," a new drama by "Mildred Champagne," will be produced Monday at the Plymouth theater, Boston, by Miss Eleanor Gordon's stock company.

John Craig's Boston stock company will appear in "The Royal Mounted" next week.

Under guarantee of \$30,000 for a two weeks' engagement, offered by a group of Chicago men who believe in popular prices for theaters, Mme. Fritzi Scheff will take her company to that city shortly.

Forbes-Robertson, who was knighted last week and who made his farewell appearance on the London stage on Friday night, will open the new Shubert theater in West Forty-fourth street, New York, the first week in October. This will be his last appearance in New York, and later he will make a farewell tour of Canada. He will present the same repertoire he gave during his London season at Drury Lane.

A musical play, with libretto based on Robert W. Chambers' "Iole," and music by W. F. Peters, is announced for next season.

Miss Billie Burke is to make a short fall tour of the principal eastern cities in Piner's comedy, "The Amazons," which she has been acting in New York six weeks.

RAILROAD TO BUILD DEPOT

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Following recent conferences between the city council and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is announced that the company will soon begin making the improvements at Johnstown, which have been agreed upon. The first of these changes will be the erection of a new passenger depot.

MR. MATTHEWS INDORSED

Under suspension of the rules, the executive council late yesterday confirmed Governor Foss' nomination of Nathan Matthews of Boston to be chairman of the Salem-Beverly water board. Mr. Matthews was formerly mayor of Boston.

THE WHITE STAR LINE'S New "OLYMPIC" LONDON-PARIS VIA PLYMOUTH-CHERBOURG SOUTHAMPTON

June 14 2.00 July 5 p.m. July 5 Aug. 2 Aug. 23

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Cretic June 22, noon; July 12, Aug. 9

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Adriatic June 19, noon; Cretic July 3

Celtic June 26, 10 A.M.; Baltic July 10

AMERICAN

N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

New York June 20, 10 P.M.; July 11

St. Paul June 27, 10 P.M.; New York July 18

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New York—London Direct

Min's June 14, 1.30 P.M.; Min's June 28

Min's June 21, 10 A.M.; Min's June 5

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

George Washington June 14

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse June 17

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Baltimore-Bremen direct: one cabin (II); Wednesday

Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN

Princess Irene July 5

Koenig Albert Aug. 2

NORWAY—POLAR REGIONS

July 5, from Bremen

Through rates from New York to Europe, India, Far East and SOUTH AMERICA, via EUROPE, Largest, Newest, Finest Ships in this Service.

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LACONIA June 24 1:30 P. M.

FRANCONIA July 8

LACONIA July 22

FRANCONIA Aug. 5

LACONIA Aug. 19

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Campania June 18 1 A. M.

Carmania June 28, 10 A. M.

New York—Mediterranean PANNONIA June 24

CARPATIA July 2

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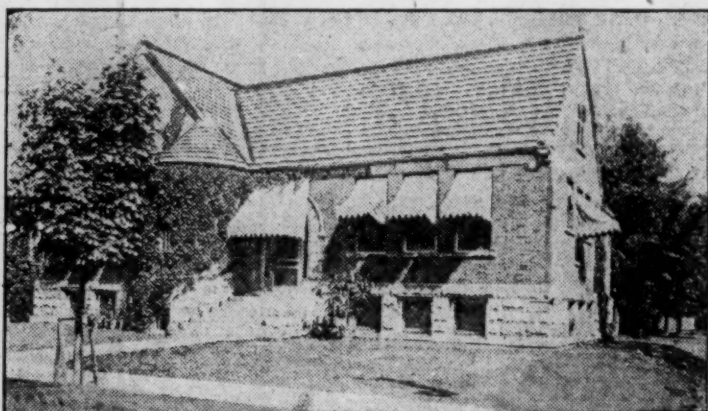
and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPARTMENT Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. Boston.

BRITISH EXPERT IS APPOINTED

CLIFTON, Col.—William Harrison has just been appointed a member of the state board of agriculture by Governor Ammons to represent the fruit industry. Mr. Harrison is an Englishman with experience as a fruit grower.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TODAY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN TOWNS



Library in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

MT. PLEASANT, Ia.—This place is situated in Henry county, being the county seat. It has a population of between 4000 and 5000 wide awake, progressive people. It is an educational center, since the Iowa Wesleyan College, a fine new high school, three public schools and Howe's Academy, all equipped with the ablest of teachers, provide ample opportunity for education. It is also a musical center, and there are a splendid city band, college band, several fine orchestras and a conservatory of music that ranks among the best of the state. It has many beautiful churches and a \$75,000 Y. M. C. A. building. The library is a busy place, being supplied with all the current literature. It is one of the best reference libraries in the middle West. The C. B. & Q. R. R. company have just completed a depot that is a credit to a town of this size, and a new \$100,000 court house is under construction.

Millbury Ends Celebration of Centennial

From Boom of Morning Gun Till Flare of Rockets by Night Event Follows Event in Final Day's Festivities

20,000 IN THE CROWD

MILLBURY, Mass.—Millbury finished last night the celebration of its century of corporate career with about 20,000 persons participating. Former President Taft and Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island were both here. In the big meeting in the town hall Col. Samuel E. Winslow, congressman from the fourth district, made the principal address.

Seated on the specially built stage at the town hall were: Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Miss Delia C. Torrey, Governor and Mrs. Pothier, Colonel Winslow, Mayor George M. Wright of Worcester, the Rev. George A. Putnam, the Rev. Dr. William H. Goggin, rector of St. Paul's church, Worcester; Dr. and Mrs. Gustave Desy, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Paradis, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Windle, Henry W. Aiken, T. A. Winter, T. A. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus C. Neff, John C. Greenwood, Rev. Fr. Barry, the Rev. John F. Griffin, the Rev. William C. Martyn, Rev. Robert E. Dunbar, Rev. Hamilton E. Chapman, Miss Buckingham, former Chief of Police David A. Matthews, Worcester; P. W. Wood, William A. Lytle, Lieut. James Early, both of Worcester.

William W. Windle presided and Colonel Winslow was the first speaker. He was followed by Governor Pothier and Professor Taft. Colonel Lytle announced the winners of the prizes in the forenoon parade.

Last night the dinner in the town hall finished the celebration. The same honor guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Taft leaving early for New Haven.

Court Millbury, F. of A.; George A. Custer Relief Corps, Cordis mills and L. S. Waters market were the prize winners in their divisions in the civic and historical parade in the morning.

The marching organization contest was won by Court Millbury, F. of A.; St. Jean Baptiste, second.

Best float representing lodge or society was won by George A. Custer Relief Corps, Millbury grange second.

Best float representing manufacturing industries, won by Cordis mills, Mayo Woolen Company second.

Best float representing merchants, won by L. S. Waters market; Thibault bakery, second.

There were 500 people in line, either marching or in floats.

The trades and historic parade started at 9 o'clock and marched through the principal streets.

PAWTUCKET SEEKS INSURANCE INQUIRY

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Commendation of service given by the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, and condemnation of the New England Insurance Exchange featured the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade.

Chairman Wood of the insurance committee, after a discussion in which he condemned the methods used by the local underwriters in an effort to sidetrack information wanted, and the unsatisfactory address delivered by Mr. Battalana, representative of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Pawtucket Board of Trade do hereby petition the attorney-general of the United States to investigate the New England Fire Insurance Exchange as to its being a combination in restraint of trade of the fire insurance business in Rhode Island."

DARTMOUTH HALL BUILDER CHOSEN

WARE, Mass.—The H. P. Cummings Construction Company has been awarded the contract to construct a fireproof \$100,000 building to be known as Robinson hall for Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.

CHICOPEE UNION EFFORTS ON CHICOPEE, Mass.—The most extensive attempt yet made to unionize Chicopee's industries will take place tomorrow night in St. Jean's hall in the Falls district where a mass-meeting has been called of all the machinists in the six large factories of the Stevens Arms & Tool Company, the Stevens Duryea Company, the Lamb Knitting Machine Company, the Fish Rubber Company, the A. G. Spalding & Bros. and the Page-Storms Company.

MINISTERS SPEAK AT MILFORD MILFORD, N. H.—At the second Wednesday of the eighty-seventh annual conference of the Hillsboro County Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches the Rev. E. L. Baker of North Weare, the Rev. Arthur W. Bailey of South Hadley, the Rev. Edwin R. Smith of Concord, Col. Edward G. Osgood of Nashua and the Rev. C. C. Merrill of Boston were the speakers.

NORTHFIELD GIRLS GRADUATE NORTHFIELD, Mass.—Commencement exercises at Northfield seminary, at which 32 girls received diplomas of graduation, took place Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the auditorium. Prof. Hallam H. Tweedy of Yale University delivered the commencement address.

MAINE KNIGHTS OF MALTA MEET LEVISTON, Me.—The Maine grand commandery of the Knights of Malta opened a two-day convention here yesterday.

ENGLISH AUTO ENGINEERS VISIT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—English automobile engineers who came to this country to attend the summer meeting of the Society of Automobile Engineers at Michigan last week visited this city yesterday and inspected several of the local plants.

The party numbered 11 persons, and during their stay here they were escorted about by a specially appointed committee of which F. P. Neuhbas, factory manager of the auto department of the American Locomotive Company, was chairman.

After an exceptionally busy day about the different factories the party left at a late hour last night for Bridgeport, where some time will be spent before proceeding to New Haven and Hartford, where a stop-off will also be made.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS OFFICERS

GREENFIELD, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Greenfield Board of Trade was held Tuesday night in the Mansion house. The following officers were elected: President, George W. Lawrence; secretary, John C. Lee; treasurer, Joseph G. Stevens; directors, George C. Lunt, E. R. Alexander, H. L. Wood, Walter F. Pond and Charles D. Allen. A vote of thanks was extended to the outgoing officers for their services during the past year.

There was a discussion of the question of railroad transportation and a vote was adopted whereby a standing transportation committee, to consist of the Greenfield representative of the Boston & Maine railroad and two members of the Board of Trade, is to be constituted.

GRADUATION IN OPEN AIR THEATER AT MT. HOLYOKE

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—With the Rev. Henry E. Fosdick delivering the address, the class of 1913 at Mt. Holyoke College held its commencement exercises Wednesday afternoon in the open air auditorium.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on 167 women. The class was the first at Mt. Holyoke to receive its diplomas out of doors.

The procession started from College street and marched under the new memorial gate, through the walk in the grove and down the hill to the auditorium. It was led by the choir of 100 singers. The seniors followed, dressed in black academic gowns over white dresses. The faculty and guests in brilliantly colored academic hoods closed the line.

RHODE ISLAND'S CORPORATION TAX SHOWS INCREASE

Total Assessment This Year Is \$779,249, an Advance of \$22,637 Over Last

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An increase of \$22,637.53 over last year is shown in the state tax upon corporations doing business in Rhode Island, excluding banks, according to the annual assessment filed Wednesday by the tax commission. The total assessment, minus the banks, is \$779,249.32.

Banking institutions will be assessed June 20. Last year the banks paid a tax of \$70,878.58, and it is expected that there will be an increase in the tax from this source, which will make the net increase in the state's revenue more than at present figured.

Manufacturing, business and miscellaneous corporations, which are taxed upon their corporate excess, will pay \$97,259.98 more than last year. The total corporate excess fund is \$138,107,928.15 and the tax on this is \$552,427.20. Last year the excess was \$135,876,203.26, and the tax \$542,701.22.

The New Haven railroad leads the public service corporations in amount of tax. The New Haven is to pay \$62,435.13 upon gross earnings of \$6,243,513.04.

BEEKEEPERS IN ANNUAL SESSION AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass.—The annual convention of beekeepers was in the entomological building at the agricultural college yesterday.

The 150 beekeepers attending the convention were especially interested in the wax rendering plant in the apiary and its products.

Another exhibit of special interest was the collection of hives, showing the evolution from the straw hive of early times to the modern beehive and its equipment. The college apiary is now equipped with the most modern machinery for extracting honey from the comb. The beehouse contains a workshop, honey room, wax extraction apartment, wintering cellar, stock room and laboratory. It is surrounded by a bee garden, in which is being made a collection of the more important or unusual nectar and pollen-yielding plants. Fifty colonies of different races of bees are kept in various types of hives for experimentation and demonstration.

POLICE CONFLICT WITH STRIKERS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—There was a serious conflict between 200 striking weavers and a dozen policemen, in which women participated, at Brainard & Armstrong's silk mill Wednesday.

Policemen Beeth, Gaffney and Darius were attacked by stones and bricks. Several weavers were injured and 10 arrested.

WORCESTER TECH MEN GET DEGREES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Commencement exercises of Worcester Polytechnic Institute were held today in Tuckerman hall, woman's building. The address was given by President-elect Ira Hollis of the institute, while degrees were conferred and prizes awarded by Charles G. Washburn, president of the corporation.

R. I. TOWN TO TEST POLICE BOARD LAW

CUMBERLAND, R. I.—Taxpayers of this town in annual financial town meeting yesterday entered vigorous protest of the action of the General Assembly in the passage of an act creating a police commission for the town by appropriating \$500 for the purpose of "testing in the courts the constitutionality of the act."

SCHOOL HEAD REJECTED

At a special meeting of the Chelsea school committee in city hall last night, Adelbert L. Safford, who has been in charge of the Chelsea schools for three years, failed of reelection, 6 to 3. Mayor Willard casting the deciding ballot. The committee accepted the resignation of Miss Alice Owen, a teacher in the Shurtleff school, who is to go to the normal school at North Adams, Mass.

LOWER LIGHT RATES SOUGHT

NEW LONDON, Conn.—At a meeting of consumers held here Wednesday night it practically was decided to ask the public utilities commission to order the Connecticut Power Company, which has just taken over the business of the New London Gas & Electric Company, to reduce its rates to the users of gas and electricity in this city.

MAINE ODD FELLOWS MEET

CALAIS, Me.—General Stocker, Brigadier Frederick W. Hinckley of Portland, their staffs and cantons from all parts of the state opened the three-days state encampment or field day of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., here yesterday.

CORNISH PREPARES TO RECEIVE THE WILSONS JUNE 28

President's Family Plans to Leave Capital Early for Harlakenden House

WINDSOR, Vt.—Word was received from Washington Wednesday to have Harlakenden, the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., ready for the occupancy of President Wilson and his family by June 28.

For some time workmen have been busily engaged in making necessary alterations and renovations, and work will now be hastened so that everything may be in readiness when the presidential party arrives.

This town is bestirring itself as never before and there is every indication that hotels, boarding houses and farm houses will be crowded with guests during the summer season.

It is not now expected that President Wilson will spend much time here until after Congress adjourns, though the Constitution house is being made ready for reception of the executive staff. The President, however, is expected to come here with his family and to make weekend visits until the extra session of Congress ends.

WASHINGTON—President Wilson himself may not be able to spend any time at Cornish until very late in the summer. The family, however, probably will be there almost continuously after the Fourth of July. The President will stay in Washington as long as Congress is in session except for possible week-end journeys to Windsor.

U. OF M. AWARDS DEGREES TO 131

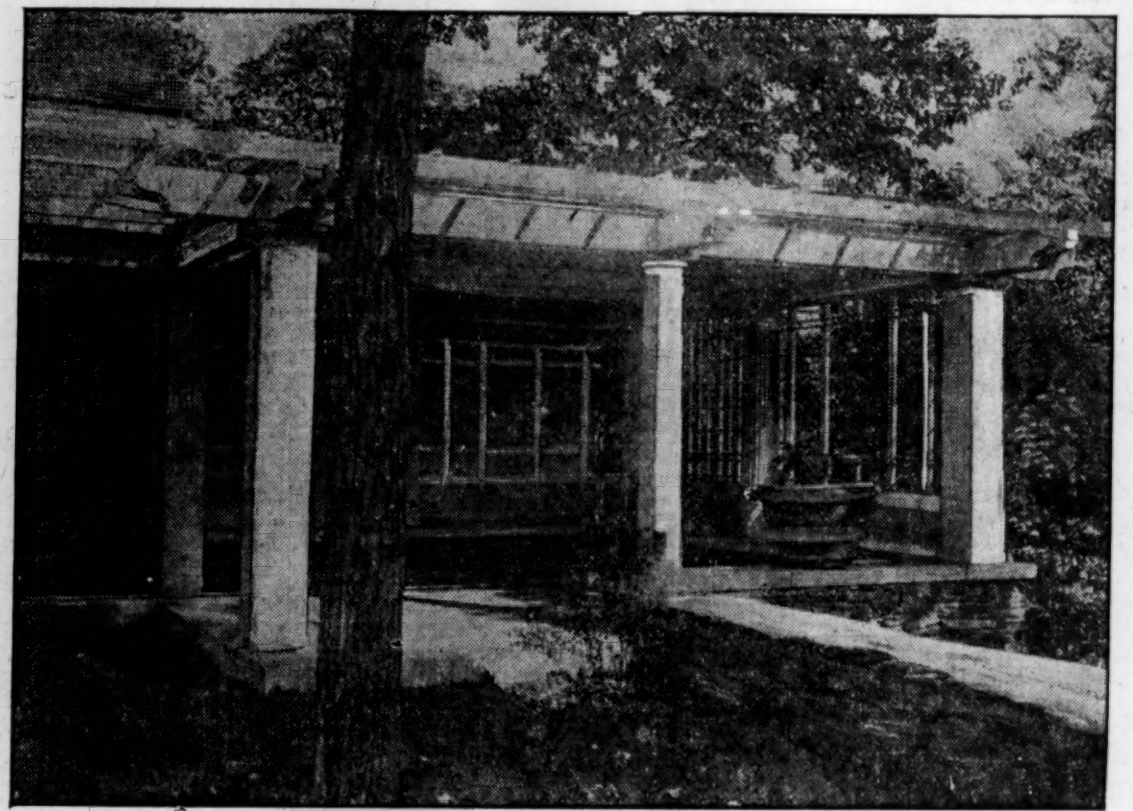
ORONO, Me.—Graduates of the forty-second annual commencement exercises of the University of Maine Wednesday listened to an address on "Some Unique Opportunities of the Present" by President David N. Beach of Bangor Theological Seminary.

A total of 131 degrees were conferred of which 21 were upon graduates of the college of arts and sciences; 19, the college of agriculture; 53, the college of technology, and 18 the college of law. Master's degrees were conferred upon 13 candidates and advanced technical degrees upon seven. No honorary degrees were given.

COMPTROLLER REFUSES PASS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Some one in the general offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad mailed to Daniel P. Dunn, state comptroller, a pass. Mr. Dunn has mailed it back.

WHERE THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY MAY DINE



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Pergola at Harlakenden House which is used for open-air dining room

MAINE UNITARIANS HOLD CONFERENCE

PORTLAND, Me.—With a platform meeting this evening the Maine conference of Unitarian churches at the First Parish church will be brought to a close.

Judge Joseph W. Symonds welcomed the delegates in behalf of the church, at the opening of the session Wednesday. Among those who took part in the program were the Rev. Daniel Munro Wilson of Kennebunk, second vice-president of the conference; the Rev. Everett R. Daniels of Yarmouth, the Rev. Alva R. Scott of Bangor, Mrs. F. P. Hall of Kennebunk, Mrs. William E. Barry, Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton of Roxbury, the Rev. Paul S. Phalen, the Rev. Samuel Collins Bean, D.D., and the Rev. Daniel Munro Wilson.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECT PRESIDENT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Gustav Ra-deke, the first woman to hold the position, was elected president of the Rhode Island school of design at the quarterly meeting of the board of trustees Wednesday afternoon.

It was voted that a committee be appointed, consisting of the president, the director, L. Earle Rowe, and Henry D. Sharpe and Jesse H. Metcalf, to select a location and prepare plans for a building for a textile school.

COLLEGE MEN TO PLANT TREE

PITTSBURGH—Members of the class of 1910 are arranging to hold a reunion at the University of Pittsburgh commencement week. It is expected that more than 50 members of the class will be present. Karl E. Davis, secretary of the class, has sent out invitations to all members. Commencement day the class will hold exercises on the campus and plant a tree.

The class of 1910 was the first class to graduate from the Schenley Farms site. A copper plate bearing the inscription of the class will be provided for the tree and placed at its base. J. J. O'Connor, Jr., will make the address at the tree planting, Tuesday evening, June 17, the class will hold a banquet.

YORK TO FORM D. A. R. CHAPTER

YORK, Me.—Meeting at the house of Mrs. E. E. Truesdell, Union Bluff, York Beach, a group of women has been considering forming a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Truesdell some time ago resigned from the Buntin chapter of New Hampshire to become a delegate at large of the national chapter, for the purpose of forming a chapter at York.

The subject was discussed favorably and it is an accepted idea that the formation of a chapter in York is assured.

BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OCCUPIES NEW BOATHOUSE



Quarters on Charles river ready for public in week

Boats and shells are being transferred by the Boston Athletic Association from its old boathouse to the new one on Charles river near Cottage Farm bridge, which will be completed this week, the public opening coming next week.

The first floor of the new building will be given over to boating apparatus and shells, there being three runways on

the riverside to the float. There is a lounging room for members on the first floor, while the public is given facilities on the second, which also has the locker rooms for members and a place for the schoolboy clubs to keep their boats. The exterior walls of the boathouse up to the first floor are of concrete and the building is finished the rest of the way in green shingles.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Display Unusual Apparel for Class Day and Graduation

We have given especial care this season to the selection of goods for Class Day, and customers will find the assortment most interesting and comprehensive.

Young Ladies' Dresses

Dainty Muslin Dresses, trimmed throughout with lace,

\$35

Ecru Batiste Hand-Embroidered, trimmed throughout with lace,

\$35

White Net Dresses; Waist lined with Dainty Embroidery and lace, veiled with plaited net; Skirt made with three plaited flounces,

\$50

Net Dresses, trimmed with net ruffles and flesh pink and blue satin ribbon,

\$65

Net Dresses, embroidered throughout, trimmed with flesh pink and blue satin ribbon,

\$75

Afternoon and Evening Wraps

\$25 Upwards

Millinery

Special for Class Day

We have just received a number of the latest Paris Models from which to take orders at short notice.

Also a full assortment of Waists, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols and Neckwear

HOW PUBLIC SALARIES GROW

Editorial Comment on the Generosity of New England Legislatures

WHERE are the salaries of public officials going? If the question were which way they were going, there would be a ready answer. None are ever reduced. Realization of the higher cost of living is keen with the legislators and even if they are held by a strong public sentiment against adding to their own salaries, which they are feeling for the coming incumbents of offices they create and attach salaries that are beyond the dream of the past. Instances just now are the salaries fixed in new laws for the Massachusetts public service commission and for the Connecticut workmen's compensation commission. They overtop the salaries of all other like officials, but the economists of the legislatures are helpless in the effort to reduce them.

Connecticut has long been held up as the state with the right idea of public pay. It is in the constitution, as commonly quoted, that when pay attached to a public office becomes the reason for the office being sought it shall be reduced. There was once a notion that the citizen should serve the state somewhat from a sense of patriotism. The honor of the place, of being selected by his compatriots for public responsibility, was to help in compensation. Beyond this, the pay was to be a reasonable return for his time. Connecticut forgets, and the compensation board is given salaries that immediately make it the object of desire by politicians who will never be accused of sacrificing themselves for their country.

When the effort was recently made in the Massachusetts Senate to lower the salaries of the proposed public service commission from the generous allowance named in the bill, it met with the opposition that in order to secure the services of first class men the pay should be adequate. The adjectives are well worn. They have been applied to every salary defence since the necessity first arose. When, further, it was shown that the salaries were as large as those of the judges of the superior court, the reply was that the position required men of high ability as the judgeships. No allowance was made for the special training, the knowledge of the law, the demonstrated ability in the practice of law which, in theory at least, forewent an appointment to the bench. That the same qualifications will be required of the appointee to the new commission as of one to be elevated to the superior bench is not so certain—the pay does not hinge on that. Even so, the pay of

the judges has been advanced from time to time, on the theory that the judiciary should be independent and well rewarded. It was a class by itself when its salary was under consideration; it is in a growing class when the new office is being provided. The setting a standard of pay in one office is a service that ought to be highly valued by the incumbents of all the others.

The various and numerous public office-holders have reason not to oppose the higher valuation put upon the newly created places. They do not appear at the committee hearing and call attention to the excess compared with their own compensation. They preserve a discreet silence and allow without grudge the implication that they are of less value to the state than some novitiate in a newly created berth. They wisely reason that they are being supplied with an argument for an increase for themselves another year. One excessive salary, and all the others must be raised to its level. This is the process.

Some years ago when a present eminent judge was appointed to the Massachusetts bench and was congratulated by a townsman on the honor conferred upon him, he frankly responded: "It isn't the honor I'm thinking so much about; it's the assured income of \$5300 as long as I live." The salary has long since left this mark far behind and the satisfaction may be assumed to have increased proportionately. The assurance of the income is no slight element in the compensation. There is neither the risk of business nor the necessity of search for clients, none of the wearing task of prompting one's own prosperity, none of the concern of a decline in popularity.

The magnificent ease with which public money is voted away is nowhere more evident than in the salary items of appropriation. The opponent of excess wins scant public favor and the ill will of the officeholder and the whole off-putting class. The present period is the one of least popularity for the retrencher. All things are moving on a grand scale and the salaries are the brilliant decoration of the procession. Some day, the politician who looks for a new cause to champion will seize upon the excesses of public spending and make popularity for himself—but the present is not his time. There is need now, however, to cultivate some sense of proportion as to salaries. The legislators may well be taken in hand and public opinion needs to be stirred against excesses that are very real.

STEAMER ALASKA IS SOLD

BUFFALO—The sale of the steamer Alaska to the Mullen Coal Company of Detroit was announced here recently. The Alaska is a wooden vessel 212 feet long and 32 feet beam. She was built in 1871. The Alaska once belonged to the Anchor line, but was recently remodeled and has been engaged in the lumber trade, operating from the Tonawandas.

STRAWBERRY CROP BIG

MYSTIC, Conn.—The strawberry crop this season is a full one, the fruit is of excellent flavor and it is expected that

when the season is a little farther along the berries will be cheaper than they have been in several years. At least they ought to be. They are ready for picking.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOP ELECTED

NEW HAVEN—At the annual conference Wednesday night of the Connecticut diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church, Samuel Smith Drury, head master of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., was elected suffragan bishop on the eleventh ballot. There were 14 candidates. Mr. Drury's election was made unanimous.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

GENERAL PANDO AGAINST MONTES WAYS IN BOLIVIA

Former President Voices Opposition to Coming Executive's Propaganda for Cession of Chilean Pacific Port of Arica

DIFFERENCE SURPRISES

(Special to the Monitor)
LA PAZ, Bolivia—What caused a considerable stir in the political and press circles of the republic was published the other day by El Norte of this capital in the shape of an interview with General Pando on the subject of President-elect Ismael Montes' propaganda for the cession to Bolivia of the Pacific port of Arica, in dispute between Chile and Peru.

It had been widely proclaimed that Generals Pando and Montes, both former presidents, had agreed to forget their old rivalry and work together for the best of Bolivia's national and international interests, and it was therefore a great surprise to most, though not all, people to hear General Pando say to his interviewer in so many words that he was utterly at variance with the future President whose talk and methods, he said, had done nothing but sow distrust and arouse jealousy among the neighbors of the republic.

In regard to their joint visit to President Saenz Peña in Buenos Aires, where they met, General Pando on his return from Brazil and General Montes on his way home from his post as minister in Paris, the former put the matter in the light of a duty unwillingly performed, emphasizing their parting immediately after the visit to the Argentine executive.

It is believed that this frank talk is bound to have an effect not only on the internal policy of Bolivia, especially military and railroad activities, but also on the relations between Bolivia and Chile and particularly Peru, where the distrust of General Montes' future policy has not been allayed by the latter's visit to Lima.

Asked about his negotiations with the Brazilian government on the subject of the boundary delimitation, General Pando expressed confidence in an early settlement upon the return from Europe of the chief of the Brazilian boundary commission, some time during the summer, when he expects to proceed to Rio de Janeiro once more.

ARICA NOW CONNECTED WITH BOLIVIAN RAILROAD SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)
ARICA, Chile—Amid impressive ceremonies, in the presence of Chilean and Bolivian cabinet ministers and of many notables of both countries, and accompanied by military and naval display, the new transandean railroad connecting this port with the Bolivian railroad system and giving La Paz, the capital, a third outlet to the Pacific, was recently inaugurated after many delays.

Chile's delegation arrived on the warships O'Higgins, Esmeralda and Zenteno, and was composed of many senators and deputies, headed by the minister of works, Don Oscar Viel Cabero.

The Bolivian delegation included the

GENERAL DIAZ MUCH LIKE HIS NOTED UNCLE

Characteristics of Soldier in Center of Mexican Stage Resemble Former President

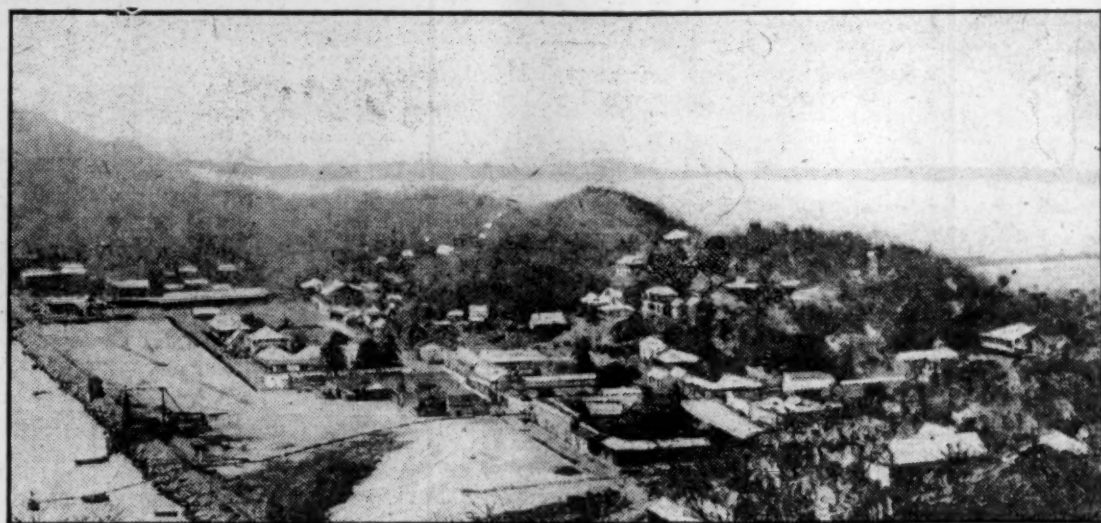
(Special to the Monitor)
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Gen. Felix Diaz holds the center of the stage today in Mexico. That he is working and planning every movement no one who knows him can doubt, yet he says so little and grants so few interviews that he puzzles many.

While it is thought that sentiment can never completely revert to a Diaz, yet the majority of the people realize that after all Don Porfirio Diaz certainly handled a complicated proposition in a masterly manner and after nearly three years of revolutions they naturally turn toward those that might quell them soonest.

Felix Diaz is regarded as far more the counterpart of Porfirio Diaz than is the latter's own son. He is recognized as a brilliant, capable man, with strength of character and with the same quiet, masterful dignity of his uncle. In his eyes is a humorous twinkle seldom seen in the elder Diaz. Felix Diaz is yet almost too young to associate with the presidency of a republic of the magnitude of Mexico, yet one cannot deny that, with his more modern ideas, his experience of the last year and his splendid military training, should he become President Mexico will have at its helm one whose equipment includes many important elements.

(Special to the Monitor)
PISCO, Peru—It is learned here with satisfaction that the government has approved the plans and estimates submitted for the installation of electric lights in this town.

MEXICAN COAST HAS BEAUTIES



Manzanillo, which has one of Mexico's principal harbors on the Pacific, showing lagoon of Cuyutlan

Old Town of Manzanillo, on Pacific, Has Fine Location Seen From Sea, and Fishing Village Near Is Picturesque

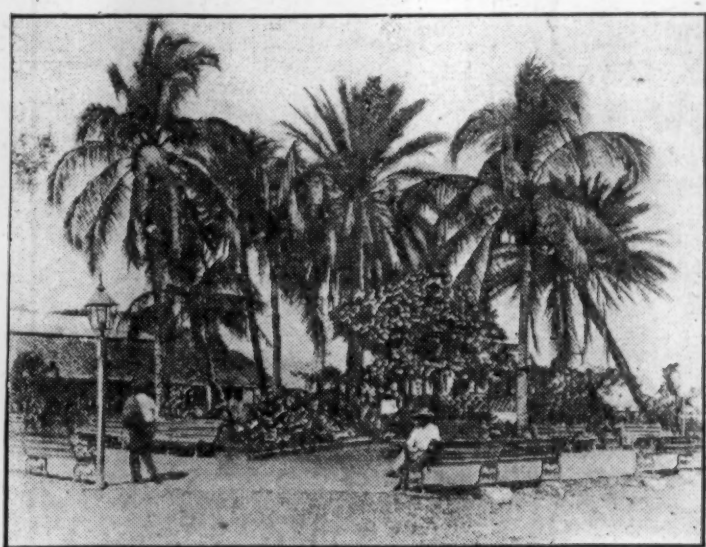
SALINA CRUZ MODERN

The Monitor today presents the third of the series of specially prepared articles on Central America and Mexico by George R. King, the traveler and camera artist.

(Special to the Monitor)
MANZANILLO, Mex.—Salina Cruz is at the western terminus of the Tehuantepec railroad and has a fine harbor with modern piers and the latest devices for handling freight. Many big tramp steamers from Hawaii unload sugar here, whence the cargo is sent across the isthmus of Tehuantepec and transhipped at Coatzacoalcas for eastern and European ports.

Salina Cruz will ever be remembered by members of our party. For several months of the year the wind blows through the low cut across the isthmus at an extreme rate, accompanied by clouds of dust. We were glad enough to return to the vessel after dropping our mail at the postoffice.

As we passed through the draw to the outer harbor several of the crew, including the popular butcher, rushed down the pier, but the order to "cast off" had been given, and it seemed for a time as



(Photo specially taken by George R. King)
Plaza of city of Manzanillo, Mexico

if our friends must remain behind. But delay in getting our discharge papers worked to their advantage, and while anchored outside the breakwater, "Butch" and his companions came over the side and reported for duty.

We were many times reminded that here too is the land of manana. Nothing would induce "Commandante" to hasten his subordinates in making out our papers. Hours were spent in waiting after the cargo had been discharged. The chief officer paced up and down the deck, blew long blasts from the long siren, but all to no purpose. Red tape must not be cut to accommodate a few steamship officers who are eager to spend the holidays with their families.

Manzanillo is the last stop where a landing is made at a pier. The old town has a beautiful beach. The fishing village beyond the town is most picturesque, and many pretty homes are seen nestling among the trees on the hills surrounding the town. The houses are mostly of solid construction.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Dr. Bonarelli in a conference on the oil deposits of northern Argentina, especially Salta and Jujuy, gave the results of his investigation and affirmed that Argentina was certain to become one of the foremost sources of petroleum in the world.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A local concern has requested tenders from British shipbuilding yards for the construction of a dry-dock for this country. The port railway system is ready for inauguration.

VALPARAISO, Chile—The government has instructed a former naval officer to investigate the possibility of turning Lake Budi, near the mouth of the Imperial river, southern Chile, into a port for ocean-going ships.

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is announced that the appropriation for the sanitation of Taena and Africa will be \$1,000,000 gold.

HUANUCO, Peru—For the purpose of proving the possibility of making the transandean trip from here to Iquitos in eight days the prefect has been ordered by the government to facilitate the progress of an expedition in every way. Five men familiar with the route have offered themselves and great interest is shown here in this attempt to prove the Ucayali route to be at least as rapid as the Marañon route, the rehabilitation of which was recently attempted by Senor Mesones Muro in his trip via the pongo de Manseriche.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—It is reported that a project is under consideration for the construction of a large wharf at Fortaleza, capital of the state of Ceara.

PERU APPROPRIATES COAL LAND
(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—The government has definitely appropriated the coal region between the Pachacayo river in the north, the Mantaro in the east, Tomas district of the Yauyo province in the west, and the Moya district of Huancavelica province in the south.

GEN. ZELEDON'S ACT NON-POLITICAL

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—In order to dispose of alarmist rumors in regard to Nicaragua emanating from Puntarenas it is declared by prominent Nicaraguans residing in this capital that General Zeledon's recent trip to his native country was on personal business and not in any way connected with the political situation there.

General Zeledon, who acquired prominence as a Liberal leader in the late revolution suppressed by American intervention, traveled with a passport from the Nicaraguan minister here, Dr. Isaac Guerra. As far as the Liberal refugees here know there is no foundation whatever for the rumors of renewed revolutionary activities in their country.

NEW ENGINES ORDERED
BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—It is announced that the Pacific railway, the first Argentine road to try oil as fuel, has decided to increase the number of its oil-burning engines and has contracted with a Mexican oil concern for 15,000 tons. The company will also give the Argentine oil found in Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut territory, an early trial.

THERE is a great deal more to the trade note from Huanuco, on today's page, than appears on the surface. Evidently the laurels won by Senor Mesones Muro, of whose expedition down the Marañon river to Iquitos a detailed account appeared on one of the last Latin-American pages, have stirred a number of adventurous residents of Huanuco to emulation, and they have come forward to prove, provided they can get the facilities required for making rapid connections, that the great Amazon port of Iquitos, with its ocean-going steamers, can be reached from that town in eight days by the Ucayali river route. But it is not merely a question of rivalry between two transandean trade routes, both entailing great hardships and severe risks, nor of the exploits of venturesome people. Nor lies the significance in the fact that both routes are included in the vast transandean railroad projects of the Peruvian government, the Paita al Marañon being a concession granted to a German firm, while the Ucayali railroad is an American project, construction work having begun on both. What brings the two expeditions sharply into focus is the condition of affairs on the other side of the Andes, in the province of Loreto, whose capital is Iquitos, dominating most of the outlying rivers which form the colonial dependencies, as it were, of the government at Lima.

Until recently, it was assumed that rapid connection between the capital and the great Amazon emporium would come soon enough through the construction of either or both of the railroads under way. But it is perceived that in nothing can the government less afford to wait than in the establishment of this rapid transandean transit, regardless of the progress made on the railroads. The Putumayo investigation, fraught with sudden possibilities of outside intervention, and complicated by rival claims of Peru's neighbors and not the least by incipient separatist tendencies, made it clear to the Billinghurst administration that it had no more urgent problem on hand than the complete reorganization of the transandean regime. The installation of wireless service between Iquitos and Lima, while bringing the dependency very close to the capital at the same time made the necessity of immediate reform appear even more urgent than before and showed the second step, following wireless communication, to be the establishment of the closest possible connection by mail and passenger route, obviating the long sea voyage by Panama and up the Amazon.

Much has been done by way of the Pichis, Pachitea and Ucayali rivers, but the time element is so considerable that the 10-day limit promised by Senor Mesones Muro from Lima to Iquitos and the eight-day trip proposed from Huanuco, not far from the Cerro de Pasco railroad terminus must be regarded as revolutionary. President Billinghurst's well-known personal interest in this transandean transit question must be considered as very well placed, for success there, beyond doubt, must lead to the solution of the administrative problem of Peru's Amazon dependency.

PERUVIAN POET VINDICATED AND FREED IN MEXICO

Order of Expulsion From Mexican Territory Cancelled by President Huerta

(Special to the Monitor)
VERACRUZ, Ver., Mex.—Through the good offices of friends President Huerta has been prevailed upon to cancel the order of expulsion from Mexican territory issued against the Peruvian poet Don Jose Santos Chocano, who had been charged with having pronounced a subversive speech at the recent Socialist meeting in the semicircle of the Juarez monument in Mexico City, and already had been brought to this port to be placed on board an outgoing steamer.

Senor Chocano's friends succeeded in convincing the chief executive that the Peruvian had not spoken at all at the Socialist meeting, much less pronounced incendiary words, and telegrams were sent in consequence to the authorities here ordering the return of Senor Chocano to the capital, where he will be placed at liberty.

MEXICAN ROADS BEING FINISHED

(Special to the Monitor)
PACHUCA, Mex.—Satisfaction is expressed here with the early termination of the wagon road between here and Mexico City, which forms part of the road that is to connect the capital with Tampico.

The road between here and Tulancingo is already completed and work will soon begin on the section from Tulancingo, Hidalgo, to Huachinango, Puebla and hence to Tuxpan, Veracruz. The principal centers on the road are Necaxa, Jiotepec and Villa Juarez.



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Workmanship		%
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Is the direct route to Colorado. Double track. Latest type equipment. Automatic electric block safety signals.

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We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.
856 7th St. Between E and F.
PHONES: Home 2508, Main 2550.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.
We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones Home 4420, Home 1586, Main 2880. Is now located at 3841 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

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Jones-Moore Paint House
1261 Fifth Street
Wholesale and Retail.
Young in Business, but Old in Paint Experience.
Ask for Handsome Free Booklet

DELICATESSEN AND GROCERS

HAMILTONS
6th and C Sts.
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Will Find It Convenient to Send Advertising to the Monitor
To MISS J. E. BRACHMANN,
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ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Cincinnati
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to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee.
1608 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

Mayor Charles Schumaker is to appoint a special committee of the city government to consider culling all of the streets. At present only a portion of the streets in the more closely settled sections are oiled.

Members of the city government and fire department visited Chelsea yesterday to view the new combination pump and chemical engine recently installed, with a view to recommending the purchase of similar apparatus for Malden.

WINCHESTER

Employees of the town highway department conferred with selectmen following the posting of a new schedule of hours with a 45-hour week. The schedule was amended satisfactorily.

The annual meeting of the Deliberative Assembly was held last evening and after the business session a stereoscopic lecture of Captain Peary's trip to the north pole was given by Ralph T. Hale.

MELROSE

A third scholarship has been awarded to a senior of Melrose high school by the Boston Harvard Club, going to Justin Brooks Atkinson, son of Alderman and Mrs. J. H. Atkinson.

The school committee has elected Miss Ruth Dodge of Winchester and Miss Frances Dodge of South Hadley as instructors in the modern language department of the Melrose high school.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor yesterday received three bids for three pieces of motor-driven apparatus for the fire department, ranging from \$11,400 to \$12,000. The contracts are to be awarded this week.

Miss Flora Benton Smith of Park street will next week take charge of the Cambridge Y. W. C. A. as general secretary.

WAKEFIELD

The Mizpah church of the Union church has elected Miss May Marshall president.

George W. Killorin, Jr., Albert Johnson, E. Hazen Walton, Miss Anna Heurlin and Miss Josephine Creedon have been appointed by the high school seniors to make arrangements for a float and concert at Lake Quannapowitt next Monday evening.

MARLBORO

At a meeting of former graduates of Marlboro high school this committee was appointed to make arrangements for the dinner which will be held June 26 if 100 graduates pledge themselves to attend: Miss Elizabeth Hurley, '05; Mrs. Thomas McDonnand, '02; Arthur Cratty, '07; Robert Frye, '06; Miss Eleanor Powers, '07.

ABINGTON

Winthrop lodge, I. O. O. F., will entertain Crescent lodge of East Weymouth, Standish of Rockland and Pilgrim of this town, at its meeting tonight.

WEBSTER

The annual reunion of the Webster High School Alumni Association will be at the Larcher Branch hall June 23.

REVERE

The Abraham Lincoln School Association at their meeting tonight will be addressed by Dr. John F. Dowley.

ARLINGTON

Charles F. Donahue, superintendent of the present town hall building, has been named by the board of selectmen as superintendent of the new town house, which will be dedicated Wednesday afternoon, June 25.

At the meeting of the veterans of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., this evening, in Grand Army hall, a drill for the flag-raising ceremony at the dedication of the new Robbins memorial town hall, June 25, will be held.

The Congregational church Sunday school picnic will be held in Pinehurst park, Billerica, Saturday, June 21.

LEXINGTON

At the special town meeting this evening in town hall at 7:45 o'clock, the town is expected to vote an appropriation to meet the expense of completing the new Adams grammar school in East Lexington.

The ladies of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington will hold their regular study meeting this evening in the reading-room of the Cary memorial branch library, with the president, Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett, in the chair.

CHELSEA

A supper followed by an entertainment will be given by the young people of the Cary Avenue Methodist church this evening.

The Young People's Society of the Central Congregational church will hold an important business meeting this evening, followed by a social.

Mayflower lodge, Order of Sons of St. George, will install their new officers in Union Veterans Union hall this evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The ladies of the Sunshine Club left here at 9 o'clock this morning to go to South Framingham, where they spent the day at a picnic and basket luncheon on the farm of Mrs. Cogshall.

The annual union picnic of the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal church Sunday schools will be held in Parkers Grove, Billerica, next Tuesday, June 17.

BROCKTON

The school, assessors and collecting departments all hope to gain larger quarters in city hall in rooms vacated by the public library.

Eloy S. Thompson has been appointed superintendent of the supreme lodge Knights of Pythias insurance department in the Greater Brockton district.

WEYMOUTH

The committee of the Board of Trade in charge of arrangements for the July 4 celebration has decided to hold them on the grounds of the Clapp Memorial Association.

QUINCY

John Hancock lodge 224, I. O. O. F., will hold a service in the Wollaston Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday afternoon. The Rev. George M. Bailey, the pastor, will deliver the address.

A meeting of the general committee on July 4 will be held in the Board of Trade rooms tonight.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

*WE HAVE EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES for investment with or without services in PUBLISHING, MANUFACTURING and MERCHANDISE businesses. These opportunities have been investigated and the unworriedly rejected. Come in and look us over. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th Street, New York.

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Eight lines of transportation within three blocks
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PINE GROVE SPRINGS HOTEL
In the Pine Belt. Finest Golf Links in State. Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Special Rates during July and September. Bradbury F. Cushing, Mgr.

HOLBROOK

The Holbrook Cooperative Bank has elected: President, Willard F. Gleason; vice-president, Arthur W. Paine; treasurer, George T. Wilde; directors, Willard F. Gleason, Arthur W. Paine, George T. Wilde, E. Everett Holbrook, John Underhill, Louis E. Flye, Howard Platts, Fred A. Gardner, Frank L. Hayden, Jeremiah H. Hickey, A. Clifford Belcher, John King, Fred W. Blanchard, Zenas A. French, A. G. Hanna, Frank B. Dignan, Charles H. McCarter and Leonard Belcher.

CONCORD

The annual "Children's night" of the Concord Grange will be held Tuesday.

The Concord high school senior class "class day" will take place Saturday afternoon in Eaton hall.

At the meeting of the Corinthian lodge, A. F. and A. M., Monday night, the "Entered Apprentice and Master Mason degrees" will be worked on a class of candidates.

SOUTH SUBURBY

From now until October farmers and gardeners of this place may secure any one of the 20 books and five pamphlets which make up the traveling library on agricultural subjects, tree culture, gardening, etc., sent to the Goodnow library here by the Amherst Agricultural College. After October and until February the books will be at the branch library at Sudbury Center.

BEDFORD

These are new officers of the Bedford branch of the National Parent-Teacher Association for 1913 and 1914: President, Mrs. Edwin C. Mason; vice-president, Mrs. James W. Elliott; secretary, Mrs. William H. Simonds; treasurer, Mrs. Charles W. O'Dowd; directors, Mrs. Ross K. Whitton, Mrs. Arthur Gowans, Mrs. George Sweetnam, Mrs. Albert R. Bacon and Miss Mary E. Davis.

KINGSTON

The Brockton Y. M. C. A. is considering leasing land at Rocky Nook for a summer camp, accommodating about 50 boys at a time, with superintendents in charge of the squads.

Union services will be held by the Mayflower Congregational and Baptist churches during July and August.

AVON

Senior Vice-Commander Fred P. Whitten of John Palmer camp, S. V., has been appointed a special aide upon the staff of National Commander Ralph M. Grant of Hartford, Conn.

PLYMOUTH

The Ladies Aid Society and Bible class of the Methodist church will hold a picnic tomorrow at the Governor Bradford cottage, Fresh pond.

EASTON

Mrs. Ralph Williams will be hostess for the Philatelic class at her home tomorrow evening.

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GET YOUR CANADIAN FARM. The Canadian Pacific, one-twentieth down—balance in 19 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$1 to \$50 an acre; or offer one to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost; you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a Ready-Made Farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands on or near railways—near established hotels and catering main might be this opportunity. Write fully of your experience. Refer to P-255. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th Street, New York.

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ORGANIZATION TO
LAY OUT TRAILS
ON MT. OLYMPUS

Mountaineers Propose to Name and Classify Whatever They Discover This Summer

SEATTLE, Wash.—Plans for an ascent of Mt. Olympus this summer are being made by the Mountaineers, an organization formed for the beautification and improvement of the country-side. In addition to climbing the mountain for the pleasure it affords the members will build trails and explore little-frequented land. Whatever they may discover that has any particular significance will be named and classified.

In the course of trips that the club members previously made mountain peaks, valleys, rivers and waterfalls were explored. Variegated colored flowers, unique species of shrubs and plants and trees remarkable for their beauty were encountered, listed and records of them preserved. In one case at least edelweiss was planted on the slopes of Mt. Rainer.

As a result of their travels numerous trails have been made in the Rainier, Glacier Peak and Olympic districts and parks where the wild flowers grow in profusion have been opened up. Branching off through valleys and over hills are routes that hitherto have been inaccessible to the ordinary tourist and narrow, winding paths that were difficult to traverse are now easy of access. These are the direct result of the efforts of the members of the club.

Instruction to campers is given when the opportunity presents itself and by this means forest fires to a large extent are prevented. Parties who have gone to the woods for an afternoon or a day's outing are informed of the damage that might result from the careless use of lights near clusters of bushes or where trees grow. The members are taught to observe the rights of those who follow after them on the open road.

When the season of mountaineering is finished in the fall the club members publish a magazine in which they recount their experiences so that persons who have not been able to accompany the touring parties may learn something about the trips.

MEDICAL CONVENTION ENDS

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Medical Society, which began Tuesday morning, was brought to a close last night by a dinner at the Copley-Plaza, at which 1250 members and guests were present.

STOUGHTON

Rising Star lodge, A. F. and A. M., will attend service at the Universalist church Sunday, June 22.

A concert will be held in the Universalist church this evening.

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AMBASSADOR NAMED

enia Liverpool June 10
 DUE FRIDAY
 penfels Calcutta May 3

of Syracuse, N. Y., was voted the speaker by the judges and awarded first prize of \$30.

NCOVER, B. C.—C. L. Haggan, Iastoke, will be British Columbia's scholar this year. He is a native of New Zealand and came to British Columbia in 1900 and was educated in the public and high schools of Revelstoke. He came from there to Toronto University, graduating with the degree of M. A., re-

under suspension of the rules was
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prohibits appropriations for such purposes. Four of the justices held that such appropriations are prohibited; the other three members took opposite point of view.

merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post can-
be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

speaker by the judges and awarded first prize of \$30.

from the University of Toronto, where he was
graduating with the degree of M. A., re-
sident.

made in the Senate late yesterday, lie under suspension of the rules was the

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 ed; the other three members took
 opposite point of view.

merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post can-
be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

onia Liverpool June 10
 DUE FRIDAY
 penfels Calcutta May 3

speaker by the judges and awarded first prize of \$30.

from the University of Toronto, where he graduated with the degree of M. A., received in 1914.

made in the Senate late yesterday, lie under suspension of the rules was the

d that such appropriations are pro-
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ed; the other three members took
opposite point of view.

Europe.....Ventura.....San Fran.. June 26, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcel post can be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

DUE THURSDAY
 onia Liverpool June 10
 DUE FRIDAY
 penfels Calcutta May 3

Late News of Industrial, Financial and Commercial Conditions

MANY MILLIONS PUT BACK INTO STEEL FROM EARNINGS

Equity for Corporation's Shareholders Increased \$368,000,000 Since Organization — Appreciation of Certain Properties Since 1901

NEW YORK—Since 1901, the Steel Corporation has put back into its various properties from earnings approximately \$315,000,000. This addition to its assets is net.

In addition, it has liquidated \$50,000,000 par value of its own bonds, through sinking funds. This, with sundry sinking fund balances on hand, brings total appropriated from earnings in such a way as to increase equity for shareholders to \$368,000,000. If this could be applied wholly to common stock, it would represent \$72.50 per share.

In tabular form this can be set forth as follows:

Total net earnings, before depreciation	\$1,414,694,561
Deductions for depreciation sinking funds, interest on Steel bonds, and sundry charges against earnings	585,074,249
Inter-company profits included prior to 1901	10,371,803
Sundry charges from surplus, including commission on preferred stock conversion	9,528,275
Dividends	495,196,488
Balance	314,323,836
Add par value of Steel bonds retired by sinking funds	50,000,000
Unexpended balance for further retirement	3,231,280
Total addition to equity back of stock	367,775,116
Without any revision of depreciation allowances	

Approximately \$368,000,000 has, then, been turned back into the assets of the Steel Corporation, from earnings, in such a way as to increase the equity back of the stock.

If it be considered that in the original organization of the corporation, the preferred stock was fully covered by tangible assets, then all of this could be treated as an equity built up for common stockholders. But there is good reason to doubt that the preferred stock was thus originally covered by assets. Bureau of corporations in its report computed that approximately \$121,000,000 of the preferred had no tangible assets back of it in 1901. On this basis equity built up for common stock, from earnings, is reduced to about \$156,000,000, or, say \$32 a share.

Bureau of corporations, in its report in 1911, however, computed that on its estimate of investment, the Steel Corporation had set aside \$38,250,000 more for depreciation than was actually needed.

If the corporation's balance sheet valuations are used, no addition to the equity for the stock should be made on this account, as full depreciation would be needed. But assuming that the common stock had no assets back of it in 1901, no depreciation would be called for, and the \$38,250,000 thus set aside for depreciation may be regarded as creating an equity for the stock in place of water. This would amount to, roughly, \$7.50 per share additional.

Valuing ore properties at the start at only \$100,000,000 (the bureau of corporations' estimate), and allowing nothing for business organization, good will, trade marks, or other intangible assets, the Steel Corporation has, therefore, from earnings, made good the original deficiency in the assets, compared with capitalization, to the extent of \$400,000,000. On this conservative basis, which takes no account of the admitted appreciation in value of certain properties like city land, and ore, or of the expanded organization, any water in the preferred stock has been made good, and in addition an equity of \$40 per share been built up for the common stock.

Against present increased value of ore lands, however, must be considered possible effect of competition of the Hill

ores, which will come on the market next year.

This net addition to the equity should not be confused with expenditures for new construction, which up to the close of 1912 amounted to over \$424,000,000. This outlay for construction, however, was not a net addition to assets.

So far as new bond issues by the corporation or its subsidiaries are concerned it appears that these have not affected the equity back of the stock.

The total of securities ahead of Steel common stock at the close of 1912 compares with that at the close of 1901 as follows:

Dec. 1, 1912	Increase
U. S. Steel bonds	\$150,150,000
Subsidiary co. bonds	128,182,772
U. S. Steel pref. stock	150,000,000
Total ahead of common stock	128,362,772
Com. stock outstanding	308,302,500

The bonded debt here shown is net after deducting bonds retired by sinking fund operations.

That is, United States Steel common stock finds itself today preceded by \$128,362,772 more bonds than in 1901. In United States Steel bonds the increase has been \$150,150,000; in subsidiary company bonds, \$128,182,772. Against this is a reduction of \$150,000,000 in preferred stock, brought about, of course, by an exchange of this into bonds.

Roughly speaking, it may be said that for bonds issued since 1901 the Corporation and its subsidiaries practically got value received. In case of bonds assumed in purchase of Union-Sharon, Clairton and Tennessee Coal and Iron properties opinions may differ as to whether the Corporation received a fair equivalent; but as compared with total net increase in bonded debt any deficiency of assets on this account would not be a vitally important matter for the purposes of this analysis. Bond issues of subsidiary companies have been put out practically at par, or in some cases above par. Any discounts or premiums are taken account of in the sundry adjustments in table.

So far as the position of the common stock from the viewpoint of assets is concerned the exchange of \$150,000,000 preferred stock into a like amount of bonds is of no special significance. This operation, severely condemned at the time, cost the corporation \$6,800,000 in cash commissions. In nine years since the exchange was effected, however, there has been saved approximately \$19,000,000 in dividends. The plan has, therefore, provided a means of getting additional cash into the treasury without increasing fixed charges. It also undoubtedly tended to help the position of the preferred stock, which at that time was a wet blanket on the entire security market.

Except insofar as the property acquired by the various bond issues should suffer loss in value because of broad considerations like reduced earning power and declining trade, therefore, it may fairly be considered that these various new bonds have not reduced the equity back of the common stock from the standpoint of a division of assets.

This means that the increase in the equity for the stock is indicated by amount provided from earnings, as above set forth. Whether that equity be reckoned as \$30 or \$40 or \$80 per share, or at some other figure, depends largely upon the individual opinion as to what extent original assets failed to cover the bonds and preferred stock. But that the equity is substantial, is clear.

The more important question from the stockholder's standpoint is whether, in event of tariff revision, trade recession or disintegration, this equity can be conserved.

RECESSION IN STEEL ORDERS STILL FACTOR

Consumption Is Rapidly Gaining on Large Volume of Business on Books of the Companies—Premiums Fast Disappearing

TARIFF AS INFLUENCE

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The steel companies generally are gaining on the large volume of business on their books at an accelerated rate. Hence premiums for early delivery, which have been a factor in the trade for nearly a year, are fast disappearing. In a number of lines the amount of business on which higher than contract prices has to be paid is nearly negligible.

That the recession in new orders has not been uniform is indicated by the report of Steel Corporation bookings in the first week in June at the rate of about 30,000 tons a day, whereas in May the average was between 21,000 and 22,000 tons a day. The statement for May 31 showed a falling off last month from the bookings of April of somewhat less than the 200,000 tons that had been estimated. The reduction in unfilled orders thus became 634,000 tons, against 490,000 tons in April.

No condition has arisen as yet to test the solidity of the contracts the steel companies have in hand. Consumption is very heavy and no cancellations are reported apart from the few heretofore noted in bars. In plate, structural and bar products the mills apparently will not need to be aggressive for new business for some months.

How far hesitancy due to tariff changes is a factor is not clear; it is particularly evident on the Pacific coast where buying is nearly nil, the belief being general that under the new duties that section will become part of the markets of the world.

The outlook for structural mills is favorable, a number of large projects coming up in various parts of the country. For Memphis and Louisville bridges and the Kansas City terminal, for example, 50,000 tons will be needed. The East Chicago plant of the Baldwin Locomotive works will require 7500 tons. At Cleveland 2500 tons has been let for the new Otis Steel Company buildings. In New York a new contract has finally been signed for the Equitable building. The market for plates shows that early deliveries can be had at 145c. Pittsburgh, from some mills, while others ask 1.50c. On this product the eastern mill premiums long prevalent have been scaled down substantially. Shipyard prospects are bright, much interest is taken in the East in bids for the six 10,000-ton Hamburg-American vessels for the Panama trade.

For South America rail sales amounting to 17,000 tons are reported. Export trade has not escaped the effects of disturbed conditions in European money and securities markets, but consumers will welcome the change in so far as it facilitates deliveries long held up.

Pig iron buyers seem not convinced that they have seen the end of the steady yielding of prices. Inquiry is greater but only a small proportion ends in sales. Signs of a falling off in consumption are indicated in some districts, Chicago reporting that a number of users of castings are specifying at the minimum rather than the expected maximum rate on their contracts. Basic iron has sold at \$14.50 Valley, and No. 2 foundry at \$14, the latter price being made on part of the Westinghouse contract for 15,000 tons. Southern iron may have sold below \$11 as reported, but the market is far from active.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 12)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex. Reunton, Tex.—F. G. Michaels; U. S. Berlin, Germany—John G. Simons of American Shoe Stores; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer Brothers & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Chicago, Ill.—W. Corbett of C. W. Marks; Thorndike. Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S. Indianapolis, Ind.—P. W. Wesner of Powers Mfr. Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—M. P. Register of Little Bros.; Essex. Pittsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams. Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Brothers Shoe Co.; Adams. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson of S. P. Hines Shoe Co.; Tour. San Francisco, Cal.—Max Bloom; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lynchburg, Va.—John W. Craddock of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox. New York, N. Y.—Alexander Stone; U. S. Reading, Pa.—Thomas H. Shlun of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. O'Brien of Rochester Top Lift Co.; Rochester, N. Y.; Essex. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

ADVANCE IN REFINED SUGAR

NEW YORK—All refiners advanced refined sugar 10 points to 430c. regular way for fine granulated except Arbuckle Bros., who continue to quote 420c. Business, however, was accepted on the old basis. Spot raw market unchanged. London beet steady. June 9s. 2½d.; July 9s. 3d.; Aug. 9s. 5¼d.

DIVIDENDS

Boston Belting Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable July 1.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The directors of the Dominion Textile Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Otis Elevator Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and 1 per cent on common, payable July 15.

The Union Switch & Signal Company declared usual quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on its common and preferred stocks, both payable July 10 to holders of record June 30.

The Coal & Iron National Bank of New York declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 to holders of record June 11.

The Hedley Gold Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 30.

United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company of New York declared usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1.

The Continental Can Co., Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20.

Gulf Oil Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, the first dividend on new \$60,000,000 stock, which directors have stated will receive 5 per cent annual dividends. Last April stock was increased from \$15,000,000 to \$60,000,000. No dividends were paid on the old shares.

The American Type Founders Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred and 1 per cent on its common stocks, payable July 15 to holders of record July 10.

The Standard Coupler Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent on its preferred and 2 per cent on its common stocks, both payable June 30.

United Utilities Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Duquesne Light Company of Pittsburgh declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable June 25.

Julius Kayser Company of New York declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on common stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20, and 1½ per cent on the first and second preferred stocks, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

Philadelphia Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 1; also a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on its old preferred stock, payable Sept. 2 to holders of record Aug. 9.

The dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company declared the other day, will be paid in four equal instalments as follows: One per cent on July 15 to holders of record July 7; 1 per cent on Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 4; 1 per cent on Jan. 15 next to holders of record Jan. 5, and 1 per cent on April 15 next to holders of record April 4.

Phelps-Dodge & Co., Inc., declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 27 to holders of record June 16.

The Northwestern Yeast Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 4 per cent, payable June 14 to stock of record June 12.

The Chicago Title & Trust Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19.

The United Utilities Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on its preferred and 1 per cent on its common stocks, payable July 15 to holders of record.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

The Consumers Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

The Michigan Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

CHICAGO—The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. reports business for the five months ending May 31 as considerably in excess of a year ago, with indications that the present year will show the largest sales in the company's history.

MANY STOCKS NOW CLOSE TO 1907 PRICES

Some Leading Railroad Issues Well Below Quotations Reached During the Monetary Panic—Comparisons Made

A FEW INDUSTRIALS

The market made some low prices for the year Wednesday and it is interesting to note that several of the most highly regarded railway stocks are within a few points of the low prices made in 1907, while one or two are actually lower.

Chicago Northwestern is selling for less than the lowest price in 1907, likewise New Haven and Boston Maine, while St. Paul, Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, New York Central and Pennsylvania are within a few points of the prices made during a monetary panic which forced prices temporarily down to a point which had no warrant in values.

The following table compares the low prices made in the past two days with those of 1907:

	Low	1907
Amalgamated	1007	1012
Am Agricultural Chemical	415	415
Am Beet Sugar	10	10
Am Can	25	25
Am Car & Foundry	25	25
Am Smelting & Refining	25	25
Rock Island	11	11
Am Tel & Tel Co.	11	11
Am Woolen	11	11
Atchafalpa	25	25
Baltimore & Ohio	25	25
Boston & Maine	25	25
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	125	125
Chicago & North Western	125	125
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	125	125
Colorado Fuel & Iron	125	125
Denver & Rio Grande	125	125
Illinois Central	125	125
General Electric	125	125
Great Northern pref.	125	125
Illinois Central	125	125
Interborough-Metropolitan	125	125
Louisville & Nashville	125	125
Missouri Pacific	125	125
New York Central	125	125
N. Y. N. H. & H.	125	125
Norfolk & Western	125	125
Norfolk Pacific	125	125
Pennsylvania	125	125
Peoples Gas	125	125
Reading	125	125
Rock Island	125	125
do pref.	125	125
Southern Railway	125	125
Union Pacific	125	125
United States Rubber	125	125
Western Union	125	125

FINANCES OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

Expenditures of the city of Boston during the month of May were over four times the receipts or \$2,981,236 and \$714,451 respectively.

For several months the expenditures have exceeded the receipts, bringing the city's general cash balance down to \$5,208,743, compared with \$8,262,541 at the beginning of the current fiscal year, February 1.

On May 31, 1913, the city had its largest deposits of general funds in the following banks:

Banks	Amount
Merchants National Bank	\$1,116,721
First National Bank	741,670
Old Colony Trust Co.	728,531
National Shawmut Bank	632,972
Second National Bank	322,219

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Increasing strength was noted in the New York turpentine market yesterday following a further stiffening of the Savannah market. New York operators held out for 39c for spot lots. Only a meager jobbing demand was reported, however, as it is believed supplies here will soon be increased with new crop arrivals.

Rosin—Secret shading of prices is still being practised by New York operators in view of the weakness in Savannah. Only small transactions are being recorded at the concessions. The common and good strained grades which are openly offered as low as \$4.50, are moving slowly, as is general sample E gum. The other grades remain dull. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$4.95, Gen Sam E \$4.90@4.95, graded B \$4.95, D \$5, E \$5.10, F \$5.15, G \$5.20, H \$5.25, I \$5.35, K \$5.75, M \$6.35, N \$6.95, WG \$7.25, WW \$7.45. Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned tar continues in active demand at \$5.50@5.75 and retort tar is likewise moving freely into consuming channels at \$5.25@5.50. Pitch is also in improved request and is selling in fair quotations at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good \$3.80, spirits machine 35½c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 20s. Rosin, common, quiet at 12s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s 1½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 11s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 30½@36½c. Sales 992, receipts 892, exports 31, stock 13,937. Rosin firm. Sales 880, receipts 2031, exports 680, stock 101,689. Prices: WW \$6.45, WG \$6.40, N \$6.10, M \$5.40, K \$4.80, I \$4.60, H \$4.60, F \$4.60, D \$4.25, B \$3.90.

INVESTMENT HOUSES URGE CUSTOMERS TO BUY BONDS

Highest-Class Securities Regarded as Safe Purchases at Present Low Prices—Banking Institutions of the World Are Getting into Better Position

NEW YORK—However opinions may differ with regard to the future of the stock market, the banking interests in the financial district are almost a unit in urging investment purchases of high-grade bonds. The opinion is almost general that securities of this character have reached a level below which it is improbable that prices will go very much, even if industrial business should receive a setback and the period of monetary stringency be prolonged. While the larger banking houses do not yet feel able to undertake corporate financing at rates acceptable to the managers of those properties, they are largely of the belief that investors are safe in purchasing long-term issues instead of favoring short-term obligations as for a long time has been the policy pursued by many owners of surplus capital.

The head of the bond department of a prominent trust company said a day or two ago: "The demand for bonds" from the fundamental investment class is about normal. I refer to persons who, in good times or bad, irrespective of the range of prices, whenever they derive a thousand or ten thousand dollars of profit from a venture in trade or receive funds from maturing investments, proceed to hunt up a security in which to place their money. But these bed-rock investors, so to speak, constitute only about 30 per cent of the capital upon which corporation and government borrowing depends. A vast proportion of investors will not buy when sentiment is discouraged throughout the security marts, even though prices are down severely from normal investment bases.

They wait until bad conditions have passed away and they can see no disturbing clouds. But before that state of affairs has been reached there has usually been a rise in values due to the increased buying by the more far-sighted ones and to the diminishing offerings of securities that follow the first indication of improving conditions. It generally turns out that before the change comes regular dealers in bonds, together with the bolder investors, have absorbed the floating supply. It will doubtless be the case this time when the present circumstances that make the markets unattractive to the average man pass away, as they are bound to do in time; the dealers will reap the largest profits from the higher prices that will follow. We ourselves regard bonds as now being on the bargain counter, not only first-class, gilt-edge issues, but even many of the second grade."

Another large investment house expresses itself publicly as follows: "It is self-evident that a scarcity of liquid capital will depress the prices which capital in its fixed forms, such as stocks and bonds, can command. For some time money has been tight the world over. Consequently there has occurred a severe decline in the prices of investment issues, including those affording the highest security. Periods of money stringency are usually of limited duration. Hence the investor who buys short-time issues at a temporary advantage. A more permanent advantage can often be gained by investment in long-time securities at the low prices which the world-market's need for money tends to produce."

Another large house points out that "investors have now an exceptional opportunity to purchase either the high-grade long-time bonds or the short-time notes of our best railroad and industrial companies at extremely low prices." A western investment house, in presenting a circular list of miscellaneous securities yielding all the way from 4.8 per cent to 6.15 per cent, heads its letter as follows: "The time to sell is when others buy; the time to buy is when others want to sell."

In connection with this attitude of bond houses and financial institutions, which, it seems reasonable to suppose, must have some influence in drawing investment funds into the markets, it is of interest to note that in spite of the severe pressure still felt by the situation the leading European banks have been gradually improving their position since the beginning of the year. The betterment of the Bank of England is pronounced, as is shown in the following table of gold holdings at the start of 1913 and the bank's latest statement, and the amount of outstanding loans:

Bank of England Jan. 2, 1913	June 5, 1913
Cash	\$1,200,487
Equivalent	\$12,227,820
Loans	\$10,629,901
Equivalent	\$241,523,913
Inc. cash	30,620,485
Dec. loans	55,302,178
	\$5,729,402

As regards the leading continental banks, the extent of their circulating notes affords the best test of the needs of the credit situation. The following table shows how the Imperial Bank of Germany has added to its cash resources and lessened the volume of circulating notes outstanding since first of the year:

BANK OF GERMANY	Jan. 2, 1913	June 3, 1913
Cash	m.1,081,720,000	m.1,294,800,000
Equivalent	\$27,440,200	\$298,175,822
Notes	m.2,237,420,000	m.1,912,067,000
Equivalent	\$552,365,990	\$453,214,746
Inc. cash		71,291,214
Dec. loans		55,302,178

The Bank of France has not improved its position proportionately as much as the other two great foreign institutions, but nevertheless it has made some progress, as is indicated by the combined tabulations:

BANK OF FRANCE	Jan. 2, 1913	June 2, 1913
Cash	fr.3,853,392,000	fr.3,853,392,000
Equivalent	\$746,921,353	\$758,885,626

In the aggregate it is obvious that the improvement abroad has been considerable. The three banks mentioned above have increased their cash holdings since 1913 opened to the extent of \$94,253,627, while they have contracted loans or circulating notes \$225,510,980. There has also been an improvement by the central banks of the minor countries of Europe. The position of the New York clearing house institutions has also been strengthened by a gain in cash and a curtailment of loans compared with earlier periods of the year. Toward the end of June the Reichsbank may temporarily lose cash and swell its credit instruments owing to the extensive settlements falling due at the close of the half year. The tendency of the European centers, however, may be expected to be toward a still healthier relation between cash resources and credit expansion as soon as the semi-annual readjustments are completed.

Leading Events in the Athletic World English Lawn Tennis

PHILADELPHIA LEADS NEW YORK IN GRISCOM PLAY

Individual Matches at Brae-Burn Links Result in Former Winning Over Latter by a Wide Margin

MRS. BARLOW BEATEN

Philadelphia defeated New York this morning in the singles matches of their team contest which opened the annual series for the Griscom golf trophy on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club. This afternoon six fourfours were played by the same teams.

Conditions for brilliant play were not of the best this morning. The links were fast and true, but there was a very strong wind blowing which bothered the players greatly on the way home. They had the wind at their backs on the outward journey and their playing for the first nine holes was much better than on the last.

New York had considerable difficulty in getting its team together, and at the last moment was forced to default one of the matches. Miss P. Schwarzenwaller failed to show up and at the last moment Miss G. Pickhardt was substituted. Mrs. F. E. Donahue also failed to be on hand for the start, and as no substitute could be found to take her place, Mrs. A. Akroyd registered the first victory for Philadelphia by default.

The first pair to start in the play was Mrs. R. H. Barlow and Miss G. M. Bishop. Mrs. Barlow showed the effects of her hard playing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the women's eastern golf tournament and did not put up her usually strong game. As a result Miss Bishop registered the first point for New York, winning the match at 3 to 1.

Miss Vanderbeck and Miss McNeely soon ran Philadelphia's score up to 3 to 1, by winning easily from Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Rogers of New York. Miss Noblitt of Philadelphia had a battle royal with Mrs. Rossin of New York, but finally won by 1 up after playing an extra hole. This was also the case with Mrs. Fidler of New York, who defeated Mrs. Fidler of the same way. Miss Hood had the honor of making the victory in the individual matches secure for Philadelphia when she gave her team its eighth victory of the morning by defeating Mrs. Krug by 4 and 3.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES
Philadelphia, New York
Mrs. Barlow..... Miss Bishop..... 1
Miss Vanderbeck..... Mrs. Swift..... 0
Miss McNeely..... Mrs. Rogers..... 0
Miss Noblitt..... Mrs. Rossin..... 0
Miss Fidler..... Mrs. Fidler..... 0
Miss Caverly..... Mrs. Engle..... 0
Miss Chandler..... Mrs. Chivers..... 0
Miss Hood..... Mrs. Krug..... 1
Miss Campbell..... Mrs. Patterson..... 1
Miss A. Davis..... Miss E. Pickhardt..... 1
Mrs. Herold..... Mrs. Ryan..... 0
Miss C. Davis..... Miss G. Pickhardt..... 0
Mrs. Akroyd..... Miss G. Donahue..... 0
Totals..... 10..... 3

FORMER PRINCETON MEN WIN
NEW YORK—Yale and Princeton athletes of former years played in the annual baseball game between the respective alumni teams of Essex county, N. J., on the grounds of the South Orange Field Club Wednesday afternoon. The Princeton men won by a score of 7 to 6. Howard Jones, Yale's football coach, played third base for Yale; C. E. Van Vleet, Jr., former varsity pitcher, was the pitcher, and Hirsch was the catcher. R. Carter, Bowman, E. Mcabee and Underhill, all Princeton varsity men, were on the opposition. Dowd, former Princeton end, hit a home run in the third inning with two men on bases and brought his team on even terms with Yale, which had an early lead. The game went only seven innings by agreement.

K. I. T. LEAGUE
Cairo 5, Owensboro 0.
Harrisburg 7, Hopkinsville 6.
Clarksville 10, Vincennes 3.
Adrian 5, Henderson 2.
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE
Middletown 13, Poughkeepsie 4.
Newburgh 4, Danbury 3.
Long Branch 11, Kingston 6.
NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE
Fall River 7, Lynn 7.
Lawrence 9, Brockton 6.
Portland 11, Lowell 10.
Worcester 4, New Bedford 2.
EASTERN ASSOCIATION
Springfield 6, New London 0.
Waterbury 7, Bridgeport 6.
Hartford 5, New Haven 2.
Holyoke 1, Pittsfield 3.
VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Norfolk 9, Richmond 5.
Richmond 9, Norfolk 6.
Newport News 3, Portsmouth 2.
Roanoke 7, Petersburg 3.
NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Syracuse 4, Watkinsville 1.
Saratoga 5, Utica 2.
Troy 8, Elmhurst 5.
Elmira 6, Troy 3.
Albany 7, Binghamton 2.
Albany 4, Binghamton 1.
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 7, Indianapolis 13.
Toledo 12, Louisville 5.
St. Paul 12, Milwaukee 8.
Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.

ST. LOUIS HERE FOR FIRST GAME ON FENWAY PARK

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY
BOSTON ST. LOUIS
Hooper, c.f.,..... St. Louis
Yorker, 2b.,..... St. Louis
Speaker, c.f.,..... St. Louis
Lewis, l.f.,..... St. Louis
Gardner, 3b.,..... St. Louis
Engle, ss.,..... St. Louis
Wagner, ss.,..... St. Louis
Carigan, c.,..... St. Louis
O'Brien, p.,..... St. Louis

With the St. Louis Americans opening their first series of 1913 on Fenway park this afternoon, Boston fans will get their first opportunity to see Manager Stovall's team in action this year when it crosses bats with the Red Sox in the first of their four games.

While the St. Louis team is not yet a serious contender for a first place position, the team has showed marked improvement in its playing this year and is bound to give all opponents a hard battle, as evidenced by the game at Philadelphia yesterday, when the team broke the Athletics' winning streak of 13 straight.

There are a number of new faces on the team this spring, and some of them promise to develop into stars. Johnston in left field, Balenti at short and Agnew as catcher are three young players who promise much. In addition to them, Shotton at center, Pratt at second and Stovall at first are among the leading players in their positions. Manager Stovall expected Baumgardner to pitch.

Manager Stahl is very anxious to catch up some of the ground lost earlier in the season and figures that O'Brien is the man to pitch today. He considered him for yesterday's game, but at the last minute shifted to Wood. Cady was expected to do the catching, but he showed up so poorly in yesterday's game that Stahl may finally decide to send the veteran Carigan back again to today.

HOLY CROSS IS VICTOR OVER CRIMSON NINE

It was because of its perfect fielding Wednesday and the brilliant work around third base by Cawley that Holy Cross was able to beat Harvard, 7 to 2, on Soldiers field. The Crimson hitters, none of them striking out, gathered 13 hits against R. Murray, while the Worcester nine made only five hits against Frye and Felton. The Harvard team, however, did not support Frye at all well in the field and there was little hitting after the Harvard runners had advanced as far as second base. Holy Cross scored in five innings, while Harvard's two runs came one at a time after the visitors had taken the lead. Harvard made six errors in the field. Felton, who finished the game for Harvard, did not allow a hit until after two men were out in the ninth, when a single, a three base hit by Ostergren and a poor pitch gave Holy Cross two runs. Cawley's work around third base for Holy Cross was fast. He had eight assists. The score:

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Holy Cross..... 10 1 2 1 0 0 0 2 7 5 0
Harvard..... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 12 6
Batteries—Murray and Murphy; Frye, Felton and Young. Umpires—Conway and O'Reilly. Time—1h. 40m.

BASEBALL PICKUPS
Reports from Washington state that Manager Griffith is planning to make some radical changes in his lineup this afternoon.

When two men can steal home in the same inning it looks as if the opposing team were not playing championship baseball.

Detroit is beginning to do some heavy batting. Fourteen hits for a total of 25 bases was their work yesterday. Crawford and Cobb got home runs.

Manager McGraw appears to have made a good trade when he secured Pitcher Fromme from Cincinnati. That player held the Cubs to five hits yesterday.

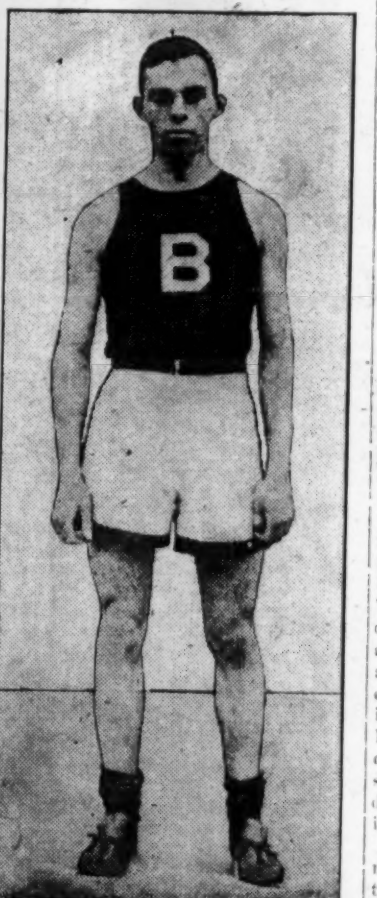
Manager Mack expects Collings, the Atlantic City high school pitcher he secured yesterday, to develop into a star. If he comes up to the Collins Mack picked up at Columbia, he will certainly justify expectations.

And it was the St. Louis American who broke the Athletics' winning streak. Fifteen in a row is pretty good going, and it will take a whole lot of baseball to head off Manager Mack's men this year.

OPEN REGATTA JUNE 21
The Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club will hold an open regatta off clubhouse, foot of K street, City Point, Saturday, June 21, 1913, at 2 p. m. It is to be given under the rules of the Y. R. A. of Massachusetts, and Inter-Club Y. R. A. Entries for Y. R. A. classes to be made to A. T. Bliss, secretary, 60 Pearl street, before 1 p. m. June 14, who will furnish numbers and racing rules. The Inter-Club classes are open to all yachts enrolled in Inter-Club Y. R. A. clubs. Entries to be made to T. H. Campbell, secretary, 28 Sudon street, Dorchester, at least 48 hours before the race, who will furnish Inter-Club numbers and racing rules.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE
Clarkdale 3, Selma 2.
Jackson 2, Meridian 1.
Columbus 2, Pensacola 1.

Famous Olympic Runner Who Will Try to Make New Two-Mile Record at Brown



CAPT. NORMAN S. TABER '13
Brown University track team

N. S. TABER WILL TRY FOR BROWN RUNNING RECORD

PROVIDENCE—Norman S. Taber will appear in his last run for Brown University tomorrow afternoon directly before the Brown-Pennsylvania game on Andrews field.

Taber will do an exhibition two miles in an effort to lower the present Brown record for the distance. The Brown Olympic runner already holds the Brown records in the half-mile and the century distances, and the athletic authorities at the college have arranged Friday afternoon's performance in the hope that he will be able to lower the mark in the longer distance as well.

The present two-mile record was made in 1907 by D. T. Gallus '07, the time being 10m. 14.4-5. Taber has set no less than four marks for the mile, which have stood as records on the Brown books. Three times he has broken the figures this year.

WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES REACH THE SEMI-FINALS

PHILADELPHIA—The semi-final round of the women's national lawn tennis championship tournament of singles takes place this afternoon on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The third round of the singles was completed and rapid progress made in the doubles and mixed doubles Wednesday. Mrs. Robert Williams, metropolitan champion; Miss Edna Willey of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul and Miss Dorothy Green of this city met in the semi-final round.

The best exhibition of finished playing so far displayed was shown in the mixed doubles by Miss Mary Brown, the national singles champion, and W. T. Tilden, Jr. of this city when they defeated Miss Carey of Baltimore and A. Thayer of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0. The summary of Wednesday's play follows:

Singles—Mrs. Williams defeated Miss Alexander, Philadelphia, 6-0, 4-6, 6-2; Miss Willey defeated Miss Crowell, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2; Mrs. Paul defeated Miss Gilbert, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0; Miss Green defeated Mrs. Herold, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-3. **Mixed doubles**—Mrs. Robert Williams, metropolitan champion, and W. T. Tilden lost to Mrs. A. J. Drexel Paul and H. A. Sands, 6-3, 6-8, 6-0; Mrs. Clement E. Wainwright and J. R. Carpenter Jr. defeated Mrs. Grant and J. Dieston, 6-2, 6-2; Miss Dorothy Green and C. Rogers defeated Miss E. Clark and C. Thayer, 6-0, 6-3; Miss Baker and A. E. Kennedy lost to Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. H. H. Krumbhaar and F. E. Dix, 6-1, 7-9, 6-4. **Doubles**—Miss Diston and Miss Alexander defeated Miss Kerrough and Mrs. Herold, 7-9, 6-4, 6-3; Mrs. H. Krumbhaar and Mrs. E. Krumbhaar defeated Mrs. Herman and Miss Harrington, 6-3, 8-6.

MONITOR WINS FROM HERALD
At D at playgrounds yesterday afternoon, the Monitor defeated the Herald in a championship game of the Newspaper League, 7 to 6. Gongaware's home run with the bases full in the seventh saved the game for the Monitor. Kelly played well as short stop for the Herald. The score:

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Monitor..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 7 9 2
Herald..... 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0 6 4 2
Batteries—Woodworth and Wadleigh; Harvey and Green. Umpire, Kelly.

TOSCANI AT BERMUDA
HAMILTON, Bermuda—The last of the three motor boats starting from Philadelphia in the race to this port Saturday finished early today when the Toscani crossed the line at 4:30. The Dream duplicated her feat of last year by winning the race. She had a time allowance of 16h. 24m. 36s. over the Barbara II., and with the handicap, won by 3h. 14m. 56s.

BIG ENTRY IS EXPECTED AT LONDON MEET

Interest in Lawn Tennis Has Reached High Key in England—Enthusiasts Await Eagerly Queens Club Tourney June 16

NEW TITLES APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It was decided some time ago at Paris by the International Association that the Lawn Tennis Association of England should control the world's grass court championships. As a result of this decision the Lawn Tennis Association was placed in a somewhat unusual position, since it had not the right, according to its own constitution, to manage championship meetings. Nevertheless the fact of the Lawn Tennis Association undertaking this duty would not imply that clubs were always free to manage their own tournaments. Although Wimbledon would be chiefly affected by this new arrangement, it was not to be expected that the All England Club would not oppose this challenge of their authority, especially since the present regime at the Wimbledon courts appears to give complete satisfaction.

As a matter of fact no trouble has resulted from the clash of these authorities, and means have been found whereby the All England Club retains the executive control of the championships, which were founded on its laws at Wimbledon, added to which, it does not lose any of its control over the tournament. At the same time the club has recognized the position in which the Lawn Tennis Association is now placed, and has made such alterations as will enable the Lawn Tennis Association to take a greater interest in the Wimbledon tournament.

These alterations are as follows: three or four representatives of the L. T. A. have been added to the committee of management at Wimbledon. Also the winners of the gentlemen's singles championship, the gentlemen's doubles championship, the mixed doubles championship and the ladies' doubles championship, will have the additional titles of "world's champions on grass."

The winners of these events will be presented, in addition to other prizes, with gold medals by the L. T. A. The institution of the last two championship events as world's champions is a matter of great interest, for it is a sign of the extending influence and improvement of ladies' play. The attractive program at Wimbledon and the visit of so many foreign and colonial players is being eagerly awaited, and the London championships at Queens Club, commencing on June 16, should have a full and interesting entry.

HARVARD LOOKS FOR A VARSITY CREW TIME TRIAL

Wednesday's Plan Had to Be Postponed on Account of Conditions

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Owing to the fact that conditions were unsatisfactory, the time trial planned for the Harvard varsity eight late Wednesday afternoon was postponed and will be rowed this evening should the conditions then be all right. Wednesday the eight had two sessions of practice, rowing some long and short stretches with Coach Wray drilling the men on individual faults.

The two varsity fours had a two-mile race with the freshman four going over the first mile. At the end of the first mile the freshmen were only a few feet behind the first varsity. At the end of the full distance the first varsity had a lead of about 20 seconds over the second four.

The Yale oarsmen were given some hard work although none of the crews covered their full distances. The varsity went over a course about a mile and a half in length and showed splendid form. The men rowed well together and kept the shell going between strokes in very effective style. The freshmen eight and varsity fours were given a lot of hard work in the morning.

Captains Snowden of Yale and Ables of Harvard held a conference late yesterday to see if the time for the varsity race could not be changed, but no definite conclusion was reached.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Savannah 7, Columbus 2.
Columbus 11, Savannah 3.
Macon 9, Charleston 4.
Charleston 6, Macon 5.
Albany 5, Jacksonville 3.
TEXAS LEAGUE
Galveston 6, Dallas 1.
Fort Worth 3, Beaumont 2.
Beaumont 4, Ft. Worth 3.
San Antonio 5, Austin 1.
Austin 4, San Antonio 2.
Houston 2, Waco 2.
WESTERN LEAGUE
St. Joseph 11, Omaha 5.
Denver 6, Topeka 3.
Lincoln 6, Wichita 3.
Des Moines 3, Sioux City 5.
TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Trenton 6, New York 0.
Harrisburg 10, Wilmington 7.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Memphis 4, Mobile 1.
Nashville 2, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 4, Atlanta 2.
Atlanta 2, Birmingham 1.
Montgomery 4, New Orleans 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1913	P. C.
Philadelphia	29	13	550	463
New York	25	19	508	814
Brooklyn	23	20	555	333
Chicago	23	24	510	568
Pittsburgh	24	24	500	555
St. Louis	22	27	449	410
Boston	18	24	460	319
Cincinnati	18	24	367	342

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Brooklyn 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

BOSTON BEAT ST. LOUIS 5 TO 3

ST. LOUIS—Tyler was effective in all but two innings Wednesday and his team mates hit Griner hard, Boston winning, 5 to 3, and breaking even on the series with St. Louis. St. Louis got one hit in each of the first and second innings, and then was held hitless until the eighth, when three singles and a sacrifice fly brought two runs. With the bases full and two out, Knott went out. Triples by O'Leary and Hauser in the next inning gave St. Louis its third and last run. Boston scored its first run on an error, a stolen base and a single. The score:

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 3 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 3
Batteries—Tyler and Graling; Griner, Moore and McLeary. Umpires, Grimes, Sullivan and Eason. Time—2h.

GIANTS WIN IN TENTH

New York..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 5 14 2
Chicago..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 5 2
Batteries—Tyler and Graling; Griner, Moore and McLeary. Umpires, Grimes, Sullivan and Eason. Time—2h.

CINCINNATI TAKES FINAL GAME

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 3 2
Philadelphia..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 2
Batteries—Branton and Clark; Mayer, Moore and McLeary. Umpires, Grimes, Sullivan and Eason. Time—1h. 45m.

PITTSBURGH HITS HARD

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburgh..... 0 3 1 0 2 3 0 0 11 18 0
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 9 2
Batteries—Fleming and Meyers; Smith and Archer. Umpires, O'Leary and Eason. Time, 2h.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1913	P. C.
Philadelphia	37	11	471	545
Cleveland	35	15	500	483
Chicago	28	24	528	298
Washington	26	23	531	580
Detroit	22	25	468	623
Boston	21	26	396	690
St. Louis	21	25	375	296
New York	11	35	254	556

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 11, Washington 0.
Chicago 1, New York 0.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

CLEVELAND WINS IN FIFTEENTH

In a contest which lasted fifteen innings Wednesday, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Boston Americans by a score of 9 to 5. In the final inning, with the bases full, Olson stole home. Ryan hit to Leonard, Graney was passed and filled the bases again. Land singled, sending Jackson and Lajoie home. Graney stole home. The game was marked for brilliant plays. Wood lasted but three innings, during which time the visitors made five runs. The score:

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland..... 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 15 15
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 13 0
Batteries—Gregg and Land; Wood, Hall, Leonard and Cady and Carrigan. Umpires McGreevey and Conolly. Time—3h. 25m.

AGNEW WINS FOR ST. LOUIS

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 5 6 2
Philadelphia..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 5 1
Batteries—Leveaux, Stone and Agnew; Hoack, Bender, Brown and Schang. Umpires, Dinneen and Ferguson. Time, 2h. 20m.

DETROIT WINS EASY GAME

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit..... 0 7 1 0 0 0 2 0 11 14 1
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1
Batteries—Dauks and McKee; Engel, Gal. ita, Wilson and Henry. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Laughlin. Time, 1h. 40m.

CHICAGO SHUTS OUT NEW YORK

INNINGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 11 0
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0
Batteries—Russell and Schalk; Fisher, Keating and Gossett. Umpires, Egan and Evans. Time, 1h. 42m.

CORNELL CREWS EXCEPT VARSITY ARE SHAKEN UP

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity eight was the only Itasca boat which did not show changes today when the Cornell crews took to the water for the practice spins. In the four-oared shell Hixcox was taken from stroke and placed at No. 2. Byrd was placed at stroke. The freshman crew also was considerably shaken up.

The Washington University crew was not pressed as hard today as it was Wednesday by Coach Conibear. The varsity will be sent for a row of 12 miles in the late afternoon and all of the men appeared in good condition. Garvin, No. 5 in the Pennsylvania crew, was still out today. He will not be able to resume practice before tomorrow or Saturday.

Coach Rice did not let up any on the freshman combination, keeping the youngsters on anxious seats. Taylor and Finkle had their turns at No. 3 Wednesday. Rupprecht seems to be going every day in his old place at No. 2 in the varsity and seems now fairly certain of this seat. The Columbia crew confined their practice to the upper course, taking long rows both in the morning and afternoon.

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION
Asheville 4, Durham 2.

EXPECT CHANGES IN POLO LINEUPS FOR SECOND GAME

Malcolm Stevenson May Get Place in American Four or Stoddard May Go From 2 to 1

NEW YORK—Although rumors continued to fly today that some changes in the lineup of the English team would be made before the second match of international polo series is played Saturday, Captain Ritson insisted today that the same team that appeared Tuesday would take the field Saturday against the Americans. In the American camp there were reports that Malcolm Stevenson might appear on the American team instead of L. E. Stoddard, who was substituted for J. M. Waterbury when the latter was forced to drop out. According to the present plans of Captain Whitney, however, the only change to be made in the American team will be the shifting of L. Waterbury from No. 1 to No. 2, so that Stoddard may take the No. 1 position. Such a switch, it is believed, would work to the advantage of the Americans, as L. Waterbury's regular position is No. 2 and he plays his best game there. He was forced to take No. 1 in the old combination, however, as J. M. Waterbury was much better at No. 2. Stoddard is best at No. 1, so that the switch would place the men in the positions best suited to them.

The members of both teams took a rest yesterday. Stoddard played part of an impromptu game, having missed most of the hard play Tuesday, but after a light practice the other members of both the English and American teams played tennis or went yachting.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO NEW LONDON

A special train from Boston and Providence for the Harvard-Vale boat race will be operated June 20 by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, leaving the South station at 11:30 a. m., Providence at 12:35 p. m. and due at New London at 2:10 p. m. Returning, it will leave New London as soon as possible about 20 minutes after the return of the observation train from the university race. Should the race be postponed to another date the special train will leave New London as soon as possible after the official notice of postponement.

MURPHY TO CAPTAIN MANHATTAN

NEW YORK—At a dinner tendered to Charles Duffy, the retiring captain of the Manhattan College track team, John G. Murphy was elected to lead the team next season.

DREAM WINS BERMUDA RACE

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The Dream, owned by Charles L. Lagen of the Yachtsmen's Club, the smallest of the contestants in the motorboat race from Philadelphia to St. David's Head, Bermuda, crossed the finishing line at 58m. 44m. over the scratch boat Barbara Ann. 36s. over the finishing line at 58m. 44m. and 20s. after 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and according to the official corrected time is the winner of the race by 3h. 14m. and 56s.



The right hind axle of the Ford is a masterpiece. So are the other axles—and all parts that make the complete car. But it's the result obtained by the harmonious working of all its parts that has made the Ford "the universal car."

More than 275,000 Fords now in service—convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout, \$525; Touring Car, \$600; Town Car, \$800—f. o. b. Detroit, with all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times" from factory, Dept. F, Detroit; Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon St., Boston.

BASEBALL FRIDAY AT 3:15 WORLD'S CHAMPION Red Sox vs. St. Louis

FENWAY PARK
Tickets on sale at WRIGHT & DIT-
RON'S, 544 Washington St.

AMUSEMENTS NANTASKET

BEACH STEAMBOAT CO.
A. M. 6:15, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20. P. M. 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20 and 6:20.
Sundays: A. M. 9:20, 10:20, 11:20. P. M. 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 5:

THE HOME FORUM

Beauty's Call Unheeded by Souvenir Seekers

To buy wisely has its true satisfaction, but just "buying" seems to have irresistible attraction observes a writer in the Atlantic Magazine. We were spending a golden hour at the top of a great headland; far below, the sea showed opal color and violet light. The clay of the cliff ranged in tone from black through red, blue, and yellow, to a creamy white; patches of sweet fern and delicate grasses grew in the crannies, glowing green, giving accent and harmony to the whole. Far below, the line of the golden beach, the white curl of the surf, were like poetry and music; and yet, among the people who journeyed that day to enjoy a fair place, only a few had time to go out on the cliffs and revel in color and beauty, because, at a neat little stall, there was a collection of perishable souvenirs for sale, and so great was the demand for them that the buyers had no time to feast their eyes elsewhere. A proof that purchasing is more interesting to the majority than observing.

Ships of Thought

The books which help you most are those which make you think most. The hardest way of learning is by easy reading; but a great book that comes from a great thinker is a ship of thought, deep-freighted with truth and with beauty.—Theodore Parker.

Répartee in Verse

Any one who is familiar with the sprightly style of Nathaniel P. Willis' writing will not be surprised to learn that this popular writer of the last century was also a master of répartee, says the Youths Companion. On one occasion he was a guest at a dinner given by Mrs. Gates in Washington. While in the midst of a vivacious conversation with a Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Gates noticed that her niece and Nathaniel Willis were talking earnestly together at the other end of the table. Accordingly she wrote on a card, "Don't flirt so with Nath Willis," and had the message delivered to her niece.

In a moment the niece's reply, dictated by Willis, was handed to Mrs. Gates. It read:

"Dear aunt, don't attempt

My young feelings to trammel,

Nor strain at a Nat,

While you swallow a Campbell!"

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RIGHT JUDGMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Scriptural command, "Judge not," does not mean that we are not to exercise wisdom and sound judgment but that we are to refrain from judging wrongly. We are not competent to judge our fellowmen, and we are not called upon to do so. Nevertheless it is the duty of each one to "judge righteous judgment" at all times. In proportion as we refrain from judging wrongly we are able to judge rightly. Every one really desires to be just in judgment, and therefore appreciates whatever aids the exercise of this faculty and insures the enjoyment of the harmony which it naturally brings.

If a witness in a lawsuit is found departing continually from truth and contradicting his own statements, his evidence is rightly judged worthless. In like manner, since the evidence of material sense is notoriously untruthful and self-contradictory, no wise individual should be willing to believe it. Amateur photographers sometimes amuse themselves by taking queer pictures, a favorite being that of a person lying on the ground with his feet toward the camera. Most prominent in the picture are two huge feet, altogether out of proportion to the head, which appears very small in the background.

No one would argue for a moment that this is a fair representation of mortal man. It is still more unreasonable to suppose that a faulty mortal is the true man, made in the image and likeness of God. Even when the material senses say that man is material, fallen, sick, sinful and discordant, the truth remains that man, as divine Science proves, is spiritual, upright, whole, sinless and harmonious. To judge rightly under all circumstances we need to have a clear perception of the spiritual truth of being, for only thus can we gain a proper sense of proportion and values. Judgment is sound only when it is based on the truth. When we do attain in a measure the faculty of right judgment it becomes invaluable to us. The king of old was wise indeed when he prayed for an understanding heart that he might "discern between good and bad."

If evil reports regarding others reach us we need to keep clearly in view the truth that God, infinite good, is All-in-all, that man, the likeness of God, reflects God's goodness, and that evil, the unlikeness of God, is non-existent. A simple rule of thought which every one can immediately apply is, that if a thing is not good, it is not true, and there is therefore no necessity for believing it, for if we did we should be self-deceived. This will not subject us to evil, for an understanding of the omnipotence and omniscience of good enables us to master evil. When we see the claim of evil as impersonal and refuse to entertain it or to coddle it for a moment, but dismiss it as a lie, we are freed from the temptation to "take sides" with it. The right thinker desires only to be on God's side and in this way he is able to maintain a strong position where so-called mesmerism and its pseudo power cannot reach him. The protection which this right judgment affords promotes clear thinking and tranquility of consciousness.

To steer a straight mental course one must exclude from his consciousness the belief of evil in all its phases. If a certain form of sin has lost its power over one he needs to watch lest it seek entrance into his thought under the guise of another's sinful conduct. If one has mastered sin through the understanding that there is neither pleasure nor profit in it, he must, to be consistent, see sin as an illusion when the sense testimony says that another is sinning. Victory over the grosser sins leads to the discernment of the fact that any belief in material sense is sin. Hence the need for modesty while gratefully acknowledging the power of Truth to cleanse from sin. Well did the beloved apostle write: "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 204), the practical operation

Fernery Under Back Stoop

A suburbanite tells of his dismay and his wife's when they observed that at the back of their new house half of the piazza's underpinning had been latticed in—the part that might show from the front—but the back part was bare. Their impulse was to require that the lattice be continued all round the rectangle. But then they noted that this was the north exposure and that the sunlight never came to that dusky nook under the back steps. Off to the woods they promptly hied, came back with baskets of black loam and of ferns, and turned the spot into a charming fernery. Little by little the shy wild flowers that shun the light were also coaxed thither—white violets and blue and dog-tooth violets, which are really lilies. It was absorbing to search the woods near and far for new ferns to increase their collection and then to study them out in the hot-ny books and give each delicate stranger its name. The fernery of course lacked any native springs or moisture, but because of its sheltered position the water bestowed in the early morning stayed till evening or perhaps the next day and kept there the atmosphere of the deep woods.

Maine Man Recalls Work With Elijah Kellogg

"I remember the first time I ever saw Elijah Kellogg," said a Maine man quoted by the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. "I had read his books and welcomed this opportunity to meet the author. I was to perform some work on a bridge being built in Harpswell and made arrangements to go directly to Mr. Kellogg's home. I was up that morning at 2 o'clock in order to feed my horse early. By 6 o'clock I had driven 18 miles to Harpswell Center and found knocking at his door. He threw it open, surprised to see me there at that time, and welcomed me, offering at once the hospitality of breakfast."

"I told him I had eaten mine already and was prepared for the work of the morning. We were several days building that little bridge and by the end of the task the elder man and I were one. My nature responded to his inspirations; he overflowed to meet my needs. It is my privilege to have the original writing of the preface to 'Live Oak Boys,' and the complete set of his works, with his autograph inscribed thereon."

Courtesy Is Love

Courtesy. This is love in society, love in relation to etiquette. "Love doth not behave itself unseemly." Politeness has been defined as love in trifles. Courtesy is said to be love in little things. And the one secret of politeness is to love. Love cannot behave itself unseemly.—Henry Drummond.

Plea for Simple Furniture

Why should not our furniture be as simple as the Arab's or the Indian's? When I think of the benefactors of the race, I do not see in my mind any retinue at their heels, any carload of fashionable furniture. . . . At present our houses are cluttered and defiled with it, and a good housekeeper would sweep out the greater part into the dust hole. . . . I had three pieces of limestone on my desk, but I was terrified to find that they required to be dusted daily, when the furniture of my mind was all undusted still, and I threw them out of the window in disgust. . . . Even those who seem for a long time not to have any [furniture] if you inquire more narrowly you will find they have some stored in somebody's barn.—Thoreau (Walden).

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boys on an American Schoolship

Boys who have read stories of going to sea sometimes think it must be fun to be sailors. There is a ship called the Ranger which lies in winter time at a wharf in Boston where boys are being trained for what is called the merchant marine. This means the ships that go about the world carrying products of the United States to other countries and bringing many things from other lands. The school ship, as it is called, takes about 100 boys on board. During the winter they are taught all about the ship, how it is built and managed. They study mathematics and English and especially navigation, which means how to guide the ship over the ocean and reach the right place on the other side. The compass is what makes this possible with its little needle that points always to the north. But there are many other things to know about ocean currents and shoal waters and reefs and what the harbors are like and many, many things which a sea captain has to know. When summer comes the ship goes on cruises to various parts of the world. Here the boys have a chance to use what they have learned about navigation. They have to steer the ship and to stand their watch at night, and take reckonings, that is, find out what latitude and longitude the ship is in. They do everything that a seaman may have some day to do. Even the captain of the ship has to know all about his vessel, and the more he knows of it the better work he can get from the men who work under his orders. When the school ship gets to distant

Fledglings

Why should we waste and weep?
The summers weave
A nest of blossoms deep,
Sad hearts, why grieve?
We downy birdlings are
Unfledged for flight,
God's love-wind woos afar,
Its name, delight.

From arcades vast and dim
What songs distill?
Through nature's endless hymn
Our kindred call.
Mysterious murmurings
When night is lone,
Gilds as to lift our wings
For flights unknown.

In melody we form
By sweetness fill,
For gladness pure and warm,
Our bosoms thrill:
Soon shall our choiring bands
Upborne for glee,
Find in God's garden lands
Their bridal tree.

Eternity prepares
Her gift in time,
And flows by fragrant airs
That lead the prime,
Chill shadows touch the eyes:
Their orbs are wet,
But God shall for us rise,
When stars have set.
—Thomas Lake Harris.

Caesar in Albania Forerunner of Recent Events

EVERYBODY knows that a short time ago there was a possibility of Italy sending an army from Brindisi, and Austria one from Pola, for a joint occupation of Albania. Names of places like Skutari, Alessio, Durazzo, and Valona are familiar to every newspaper reader at the present time, but it is not so well known that in this rugged mountainous Albania battles were fought between Caesar and Pompey, Occident against Orient, western Latin against Grecian Asiatic civilization. Pompey, who after his great victories in the east had at his disposal all the wealth of these rich provinces, had evacuated Italy on Caesar's approach. But although Pompey, owing to his powerful fleet, had absolute control of the sea, Caesar decided to follow him to Albania and embarked part of his army at Brindisi (Brundisium). As, however, Pompey was in possession of all the ports Caesar effected a landing at a place called Palaeste, to the south of Valona. His fleet was destroyed on its return to Brindisi, but he meanwhile led his army north and captured, Oricum, a seaport town in the bay of Valona, and also the town of Apollonia, on the ruins of which now stands the small village of Pollina.

Durazzo, almost impregnable in those days, was the headquarters of Pompey's army and here Caesar led his troops, while Pompey hastened from the interior to the coast to intercept him. This he accomplished, and Caesar, who had hoped for a reinforcement from Brindisi, was not sufficiently strong to meet an attack without them and the two armies

Faithful Effort

A little girl had been told to look up the meaning of the word suburbs and then to use it in a sentence. So she found that the dictionary translated the strange syllables as meaning outskirts—a word she thought she understood. She finally wrote: "The lady went down the hill holding up her suburbs."

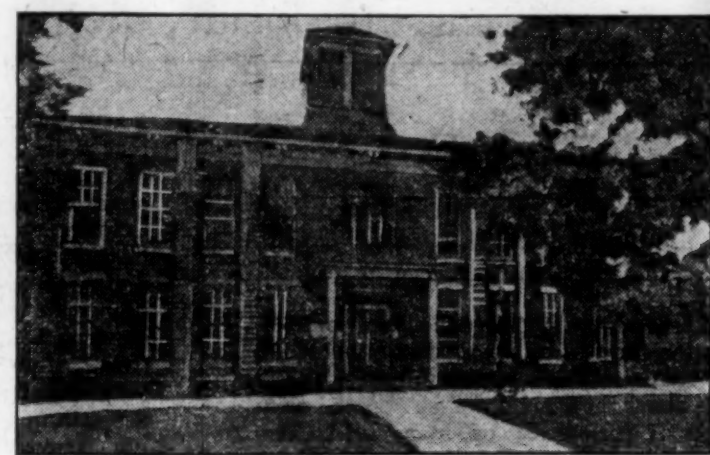
For life is greater than they think,
Who fret along its shallow brink.
—Scott.

Picture Puzzle



What city?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Tract, T cart, cart, ear.

ports the boys that have worked well are allowed shore leave. They see strange cities, hear strange languages spoken and have a good time. On board ship there are games, too, and times for sports. But the officers are very strict, and the boys have to learn obedience. If they do not obey they are forbidden to go ashore when the ship touches at some interesting port. Sometimes the boys are entertained by important people at the various European ports, out of respect for the United States.



COUNCIL HOUSE OF CREEK INDIANS, ERECTED 1878, OKMULGEE, OKLA.

THE old capital of the Creek nation was built by the Indians and was used by them until Oklahoma was admitted to statehood in the Union. The council consisted of a House of Kings and a House of Warriors.

"Is there any money in a perpetual motion machine?" asked the inventor.
"I guess there is," replied the man with the red tie. "I have a little machine in my store that would bring me in millions if I could keep it in perpetual motion."
"What is it?" asked the other.
"A cash register," was the reply.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ART COMMISSION CITY'S GUIDE

I AM not sure whether New York formed the earliest city art commission, but I know that the first annual conference of American art commissioners has just been held here with the purpose of promoting the establishment of such commissions in other cities, wherever possible, says the New York correspondent of the Bellman. There is no question but that an art commission is a great protection to a growing and ever-changing city. It meets a great need when its powers and functions are properly defined, for we all know that city councilmen are not always qualified to pass on the pictures and statues and bridges and buildings to be erected in a

Anonymous Author a Target

An amusing story is told by Coulson Kernahan, of his first writing days. He says that after his first book was published anonymously it was attributed by some critics to a well known and popular author. One day a friend in jest introduced Mr. Kernahan to the famous man, and during the talk remarked incidentally that the book had been attributed to the same famous man. The latter denied the implication vigorously and proceeded to show why it was impossible for him to have written so bad a book. The intermediary turned to Mr. Kernahan and said, "This is the author!" Of course the great man was disconcerted but greatly comforted to find that the fledgling author, contrary to tradition, took the whole thing as an excellent joke. So the famous author assured the unknown that he was something of a sportsman if he was nothing of an author and the two remained friends ever after.

Knowledge by Striving and Daring

Knowledge comes only by striving and daring toward all knowledge. Knowledge never came by shaking the head and saying, "This is not for me." Knowledge came by saying, "This, too, is mine. I go forth to take it." Wisdom—philosophic wisdom—never comes by putting and keeping barred wire between human lot and human lot. Wisdom comes when we recognize essential oneness, essential unity, essential identity.—Mary Johnston in Woman's Journal.

Earning Money in College

More than half the students of Adelbert College are reported to have earned money to pay part or all of their expenses during the present year. At Cornell students earned \$185,000 last year, though the number of men involved is not given. Oberlin has always encouraged students to work their way through in whole or in part. In all probability the condition found at Reserve and Cornell exists in a majority of American colleges, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Yet a professor at Ithaca advises students not to attempt to work for expenses in school. He thinks it better for them to borrow the necessary money. Admitting that there may be some truth in what the professor says, the Plain Dealer asserts its opinion that the custom of working one's way through school will continue indefinitely. In fact, it declares, the weight of opinion would uphold the old theory that getting through school by virtue of one's own contemporaneous skill at cornering dollars is one of the finest methods yet devised of securing an education.

Taking His Ease

Why make our work so serious? Why make play only a jest? Cannot we women find the happy medium described by Dean Briggs of Harvard University when he said: "While the football player gets a little culture from his studies, he gets his education from his football. The whole helpful drift of the present time is to turn work into play and play into work."

Something like this, says a writer in Mothers Magazine, my father found when traveling. It was a summer day and he was at a country station. He asked a porter, who was lazily lying on one of the seats, where the stationmaster lived, and the porter lazily pointed to the house with his foot.

My father, much struck by the man's laziness, said: "If you can show me a lazier action than that, my good man, I'll give you two and sixpence." The porter, not moving an inch, replied: "Put it in my pocket, guv'nor."

Doing Things Well Leads One to Success

Discussing why some people seem to progress slowly in making a career for themselves, a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger explains that too many of us are not taught to do our work thoroughly. From childhood some people have been allowed to do everything in a half-hearted or even slovenly way. A group of mothers is shown discussing the need of demanding perfection of the child, even in the least thing he is set to do, as a training for high ideals in later years. One lady says: "When we see in Beethoven's sketch books that some of his music was written over from 10 to 30 times before he was satisfied, we get a little insight into the methods of work of a man who proved to be a success. Nothing really worth while can be accomplished without the strictest attention to doing the work, not how quickly but how well."

municipality, and that experts and intelligent laymen are needed to determine what kind of art shall meet the eye and educate the taste.

Our own particular commission—made up as it is of the mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan museum, the public library and the Brooklyn Institute and members ex officio: one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three laymen—is a very busy body, having the thankless task of condemning or approving works of art destined for city purposes. So much is perpetrated under the name "work of art" that it is an absolute necessity to have some disinterested body stand between the public and the perpetrators, and even such a body can make mistakes and very sad ones.

Pittsburgh, New Haven, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore and several other cities sent their representatives to the conference, and very serious as well as very jolly meetings were held. All seemed in favor of broadening the jurisdiction of art commissions, and a majority favored giving to them the power of absolute veto which could not be overridden through the exercise of the legal authority of any city official.

When faith includes charity it will bring us to heaven; when it is without charity it will do nothing at all.—Jeremy Taylor.

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 12, 1913

Publicity as to Publicity

THE federal newspaper publicity law of 1912 took the form of an appropriation bill rider. Its genesis was in a popular desire to know more about the real as well as nominal ownership of periodicals of many kinds busy informing and guiding the public, and a similar desire to compel honesty in use of printed matter for which compensation of any sort was received. Both the postmaster-general and the attorney-general of the period went on record as critics of the measure. Broadly speaking most owners and publishers of large urban journals resented federal interference and combined to test the constitutionality of the law, New York publishers bringing the test case. Owing to the importance of the issues involved and the effect of the law—if sustained—upon the postoffice department, the case was carried directly to the highest court.

The full bench now unanimously sustains the validity of the law, and this without meeting squarely the claims of counsel for the plaintiffs that the law virtually regulates journalism. It merely regulates the mails, says the court, a right indisputable and settled beyond all question. From which it follows, say the justices, "that Congress, in exerting its power concerning the mails, has the comprehensive right to classify, which it has exerted from the beginning, and, therefore, may exercise its discretion for the purpose of furthering the public welfare as it understands it." Having long since deemed it for the "public welfare" to give periodicals special rates of transportation, Congress, with "public welfare" in view, may determine—as it has in this law—what journals shall continue to have the right to the special rates; and if it makes the right conditional on information being made public which hitherto has been considered personal and private, its justification is the "public welfare." The litigious journals now have to transfer their fight to Congress to induce it to change its opinion and the prospect of success is dubious.

The emphasis which the court puts upon the "public welfare" justification of congressional restriction of mail service coincides with the basic contention of the Monitor in its discussions of this law last year when it was first enacted and later contested. The court, without facing the direct issue of social control of journalism, which some day will probably emerge, has nevertheless made it clear that a lawmaking body that now has the right to prohibit absolutely use of mails for transmission of certain forms of printed matter, also has the right to insist on transmitting only those papers that tell about themselves what the public welfare demands shall be known and that mark in a distinctive way all matter for which they receive pay of any sort. As a champion of clean journalism and a friend of "publicity about publicity," the Monitor welcomes the court's reinforcement of a principle to which journalism generally must soon adapt itself.

THE difference between the mayor of New York and the mayor of Cincinnati over the question whether laws should be framed to make the man on the end seat move along shows to what stupendous problems society is brought. Pending the settlement of the question, the man still has the chance to show himself a gentleman.

WATCH the list of prize-winners at commencements this year and see how youth from races not prominent in colonial days are rising up to challenge the intellectual supremacy of the Anglo-Celt in America.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY gave degrees on Wednesday to more students than are enrolled as undergraduates in all the colleges of some states taken singly.

THE most irremovable of men must be the middleman if the company formed in New Jersey for his elimination finds it necessary to capitalize at \$50,000,000.

Corporation Schools

DAYTON, O., is soon to be the assembly center of the first national convention of corporation schools. Lest the proletarian reader at once conjure up visions of new schemes of federated plutocracy to enslave the masses, let it be said that a "corporation school" is not a seminary for training youth to become opponents of business men who still trade or manufacture as individuals or as members of firms. Neither is it a pedagogical device for promoting the "interests" of interests. Far from it. A corporation school, in the sense meant by the promoters of this conference at Dayton, is simply the arrangement whereby a great railway like the Pennsylvania system or a great industry like the General Electric Company is busy educating its workers to render superior service to their employers, to the public, and to themselves. The method employed is the pedagogical. The hours taken are both regular and extra. The aim is vocational rather than cultural. The students number thousands.

The results are commendable, whether judged economically or ethically. As an investment it pays all concerned, stockholders, administrators, workers and the public. Included in the latter term is society in its political form—the state—which, as a matter of fact in many communities, finds in these corporation schools agencies which relieve the public from considerable taxation that otherwise would be necessary for carrying on publicly supported vocational courses for youth, especially for newcomers from Europe who find their way into the industries and by the more far-sighted of the corporation managers are not only used as wage earners but are educated to become trained, salaried men.

So far has this process of extra-educational activity by employers of labor gone, so numerous have the corporations become that are experimenting with the method of training a higher grade of operatives, that, following the characteristic American habit of getting together, a national conference has been called and a national organization perfected. For a corporation management, beyond all others, knows the abiding validity of the old adage, "In union there is strength." Its basic idea is cooperation, not isolation.

FOR some time past rumors have been current in the Caribbean and on the Pacific coast of South America pointing to possible concerted revolutionary action in Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador. The first of the three had an incipient rising in the Andean region of which nothing further has been heard; the second is having the aftermath of an election in which Liberals and Conservatives, after a considerable lull, clashed with the old-time force; and the third, judging from the Quito despatch appearing in Tuesday's Latin-American page of the Monitor, is preparing for a full-fledged revolution. Recent political happenings in all three countries have been regarded, by people conversant with the situation, as intimately connected with the revived activity of Generals Castro and Reyes, former Presidents, respectively, of Venezuela and Colombia, who are said to have entered an agreement for the restoration of the whilom tripartite republic styled "la gran Colombia" and composed of the three republics under consideration.

Whether or not the recent simultaneous presence of both former Presidents in the United States and Cuba, and the South American tour since undertaken by the Colombian for not very clear "Pan-Iberian" propaganda purposes, are entirely responsible for these reports it would be very difficult to determine, as also whether the present unrest in the three countries, more especially Colombia and Ecuador, is actually connected—positively or negatively—with President Reyes' propaganda. But that General Reyes has a definite purpose is quite probable, as is also the report appearing in the Ecuadorian press that the rising was to have taken place simultaneously in Ecuador and Colombia, for the exceptional powers conferred on President Plaza by the council of state provide specifically for the event of complications between the two republics.

It is not by going into the intricate details of the party struggles in both countries that something like a perspective on the situation can be obtained. It is rather the international aspect, dominated as it is by the approaching completion of the Panama canal, that affords an explanation. There can be no doubt that a feeling of defenselessness in the face of the growing supremacy of the United States in the Caribbean and Pacific has long held the people of the three republics, and that if there were any way of strengthening their defenses by uniting they would give such a policy serious consideration. It seems quite unlikely that a federation could be brought about and kept intact by any other means except the strong hand of a dictator, and here is where the movements of General Reyes acquire especial interest. And it is worth while to recall that another triple alliance plan is strongly to the fore at this time, just south of the "Greater Colombia," in the republics of Peru, Chile and Bolivia, and that the father of that scheme is the new President of the last-named, Gen. Ismael Montes, whose return to his native land after a tour similar to General Reyes' was marked by events that seem to foreshadow important developments.

Sponges Come in for Government Care

WORD comes from the West Indies that owing to the lack of proper restrictions upon "sponging," and the failure to compel the use of approved methods in taking the sponge, the trade is at present at a standstill and is demanding the attention of the governments interested to no insignificant degree. For a considerable revenue is realized from this industry of gathering sponges. The value of sponge fisheries in the principal centers of supply has recently been estimated at \$4,866,500 annual output. The fisheries of the Mediterranean are accredited with a little over one half of this supply, while recently "sponging" has become quite an important industry in Florida waters. During the period of five years ending in 1905 the average annual export of sponges from the Bahamas amounted to more than \$450,000. The exports in 1910 aggregated \$535,315.

From these figures it may be seen that this industry has attracted commercial attention, and several series of experiments looking to the propagation of the sponge have been conducted with success in the past. During the last century the Austrian government, impelled by the apprehension of a possible failure of the sponge supply in the Adriatic, caused experiments to be made to determine the feasibility of cultivating sponges from cuttings, for commercial purposes. A station was established on the Dalmatian coast and the experiments conducted over a period of six years were quite successful. It was discovered that the most favorable places for the cultivation were in sheltered bays with rocky bottoms and that under favorable conditions a sponge grew to a good marketable size in five or six years.

In gathering the sponge several different methods are employed. Of these methods hooking and dredging are most generally employed, while diving both with and without a diving suit is resorted to in many localities. It has been amply proved that the sponge with any kind of care is not easily to be exhausted, and the governments most interested are quite concerned about passing laws and regulations sufficiently comprehensive to provide protection against an abuse which, though somewhat more restricted in area, nevertheless involves all the intricacies incident to the abolishment of pelagic sealing, or the wanton destruction of the forest.

This matter, however, has not been permitted to go as far as the two just named; and the care already exercised seems a guarantee against the unnecessary destruction of the sponge.

IF YOU can grasp the difference between intrastate and interstate you are in a position to begin a study of the latest decision of the supreme court, from which you may emerge to sympathy with the experts who are of all sorts of opinion as to what it means.

COLUMBIA conferring 2000 degrees, and this but an item in the list that mounts to many thousands in this month of June, is cheering if it can be concluded that the world is moved even one degree nearer complete civilization.

MICHIGAN contributes what seems like a workable penalty for auto speeding by taking away the toy until the owner has walked to a sense of obedience.

TURKEY has a double defense against the demands of her conquerors that she pay an indemnity of \$400,000,000. She should not and she can't.

Unrest in Ecuador

A MAN need not be highly educated or exceptionally intelligent to see the personal profit and social benefit that is certain to accompany intelligently planned town and city life. It is not a gospel of the cultured to the cultured that needs to be preached if American urban life is to take on some of the aspects of that rational, ordered community development that is found in Europe. Rather is it a studied and persistent effort by those who have the vision to make the traditional conception of local rule and of government by the people include more of meaning than it used to include. The preachers of the new application of an old truth need only imagination, common sense, and some knowledge of what city planning has done for communities resorting to it. The people need only to be shown the facts to have their visions enlarged, their pride stirred, and their self-interest aroused.

But how bring the message to the people? Official reports are bulky, technical, useful for purposes of reference, but not precisely suitable for rousing the sluggish or informing the ignorant. Public meetings have their uses, but their influence is ephemeral and is limited to comparatively few citizens. Realizing this the committee on city planning of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has busied itself with devising literature that will be welcomed in office, shop and home, literature less formal than the book and more durable than the circular, and that can become a daily reminder of civic duties while at the same time serving as a wall ornament. No. 1. of the series is entitled "City Planning and the Man in the Street." If it is open to any criticism it is to the charge of super-faith in the present willingness of the average man to back up city planning. Fewer arguments, but those reiterated incessantly and persuasively, might win more converts.

However, the general scheme, of which this is a first venture, is admirable. Only by following a process of considerable education of the masses can American cities expect to enter on campaigns, national or local, that will enable city planners to give freest scope to their expert knowledge. On the other hand, so swiftly is this process of education going on, so wholeheartedly do Americans take up with a movement once it grips civic reason and conscience, that there is in consequence nothing short of a magical change in the general outlook since the century opened; and the comparatively few men in the country who are competent to direct the movement are facing demands that cannot be met by them. College men and women with careers just opening can find in this realm a chance for post-graduate training that will insure them plenty to do as servants of the America of tomorrow.

LIFTING the American representation at Madrid to ambassadorial rank is complimentary to Spain, brings higher honor to the appointee, and raises the pay to \$17,500; but ambassadorial spending is also on a different scale and the balance in the family pocket-book at the year's end may not show the same expansion.

THE query, "When is a dissolution not a dissolution?" naturally leads to the question, "When is a corporate creature greater than its creator?" The attorney-general inclines to punishment by taxation.

THIS enthusiasm for giving to the universities might go so far as to have an unfavorable effect on the demand for high-class automobiles.

IF IT were to be Mayor Whitman for New York there would be less said about Epictetus and more about Moses and Justinian.

THIRTEEN nations now assent loosely and tentatively to the Bryan peace plan. A baker's dozen for good measure!

THE statement from the head of one of the great publishing houses of America that the appetite for fiction does not seem "to grow by what it feeds on" appears to be backed up by similar statements from booksellers throughout the country. These well-qualified observers say that while the number of new novels is constantly increasing by leaps and bounds, the aggregate number of volumes sold is at a standstill, which means, when the increase of population is considered, that their reading is diminishing. Another curious phase of the matter is the fact that the life of a "best-seller" novel is now little longer than a month, whereas its popularity in former days extended over a period of several years. The enormous sales, then, such as few novels of the day enjoy, must be worked up and consummated in an almost incredibly short time. As to the number of volumes published in the United States, we note that in 1901, which was an active year in the publishing world, there was a total of 8000 new books. In 1910 the total of 13,000 was reached, showing an increase of over 66 per cent in nine years. The prospects are that the current year will show a still larger number. The thing to be specially remarked in this connection is the increased publication of books devoted to the study of great human problems, despite the fact that the increase in all other departments of literature is fairly uniform.

This indicates apparently a large and growing tendency to change the style of reading, a tendency which in turn may be traced to varied causes. The unmistakable and rapid spread of socialistic interest; the feeling of disquiet and unrest that is now general, and increasing anxiety to discover the proper way out of all difficulties will be, we think, ample to account for any falling away of interest in the popular novel.

No branch of society has escaped the effects of this very significant tendency and the demand for a more representative quality of equalization has been manifested, especially among women, in the establishment of clubs and other organizations and in the organized effort to secure the franchise. These conditions, nationwide if not world-wide, have tended to change the main currents of popular reading, and the novel has been the class of book most to feel the change. It is obvious that woman has taken up a more pretentious line of reading. If her patronage in the past has constituted the most valuable asset of the novel, it is easy to figure that the surprising enlargement and diversification of woman's interests, which has been noticeable in the recent past, will go far to account for the fact that books on civics, travel, history or politics are feeling the effects of a new demand while mere fiction is barely holding its own.

Forming an Urban Plan

Woman's Interest as It Affects Books